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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Wednesday—The following statement on war operations was issued yesterday by Germany army headquarters:

Western theater of war: During successful mine attacks against sappers employed by the Allies east of Dixmude, a certain number of Belgians were taken prisoners. One machine-gun was captured.

North of Souchez the Allies made a feeble attempt at a hand grenade attack. They were completely repulsed.

A French advance at Soudernach in the Vosges ended in a fiasco.

Brisk artillery duels developed in the Champagne districts as well as in that lying between the Meuse and the Moselle.

An enemy aeroplane attack was made on Lichtervelde north of Roulers, in Flanders. It resulted in nine casualties. German battle aeroplane aviators brought down an enemy machine over the chapel southeast of Sankt Avoird. The occupants of the enemy machine were lost.

Eastern theater of war: Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Cavalry which advanced on Daudeswald, southeast of Friedrichstadt, yesterday, took 790 Russian prisoners and five machine-guns.

East and southeast of Grodno, the Russians have reformed on a new front which extends from the district west of Skidel (about 25 miles southeast of Grodno) to the city of Wolkowsk. Fighting stubbornly all the way, the German troops continue to advance across the tributaries of the rivers Pyra and Kotra. Between the Niemen and Wolkowsk the army of Gen. von Gallwitz has succeeded in occupying a few points on the eastern bank of a branch of the Ros river. It effected this move by nocturnal surprise attacks. More than 1000 prisoners were taken in these operations.

The army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria has been able to force the Russians to accept battle southeast of Wolkowsk on a front that extends from that city to the forest district south of Pruzana, 40 kilometers (about 25 miles) southeast of Slonim. Up to the present the attack of the German army group in this quarter is making satisfactory progress.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: The Russians have been driven from their positions at Chomsk and Drohiczyn.

Southeastern theater of war—The battle for the possession of the Sereth district is still progressing with good prospects for the Austro-Germans.

Tuesday—The Admiralty staff states that according to a report from a German submarine which met the U-27 on the high seas the latter boat about Aug. 10 sank a small British cruiser of an old type to the west of the Hebrides. The U-27 did not return. As she has not been heard of for a long time she must be regarded as lost.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—The press bureau announce that hostile aircraft again visited the east coast counties last night and bombs were dropped. Some fires and casualties occurred, but particulars are not yet available.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Wednesday—The following official communication was issued by the war office last night:

French artillery in the region of Neuport has cooperated in the bombardment of German coast batteries at Westende by the British fleet. A violent cannonade has occurred to the north and south of Arras. At several points French batteries have inflicted severe damage on the enemy organizations.

In the region of Roye and in Champagne, around Auberville and Perthes, the artillery action has continued with the same intensity as on the preceding days. In the Argonne, between La Houyette and La Fontaine-aux-Charmes, in the Voivre, to the north of Flirey, and in Lorraine, in the region of Besanges and Leintrey, several artillery actions, in which the French have held the advantage, are reported.

The bombardment of a section of Raon l'Etape has been followed on the part of the French by an answering fire on the German cantonments behind the front in the valley of the Rabodeau, in the Vosges.

During the course of the night of Sept. 6 one of the French dirigibles dropped shells on the railroads around Peronne.

In reply to the bombardment of the open towns of St. Die and Gerardmer by German aeroplanes, a French air squadron has dropped bombs on the station and military establishments at Freiburg, Baden. Fire broke out in the town. All the machines returned safely.

French aeroplanes likewise bombarded the stations at Saarburg, Pont-Faverger, Warnerville, Tergnien and Lens.

Yesterday afternoon's communication follows:

There was cannonading and fighting with bombs and hand grenades during a portion of last night around Souchez and in the vicinity of Neuville.

To the south of Arras, in the region of Agny and around Wailly, in the region of Roye, as well as on the plateaus

of Quenneviers and of Nouvron, a violent bombardment of the French positions brought forth effective replies from French batteries.

In the Champagne district, between Auberville and Souain, near Beausejour and in the Vosges, in the region of Lusso, both the French and the German artillery showed great activity. The night passed without incident on the remainder of the front.

German aviators yesterday and this morning flew over Gerardmer, in the Vosges, near St. Die, and threw down bombs. The first attack was without effect; the second resulted in two casualties.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Wednesday—The war office last night made public the following official communication:

In the Riga district the situation is unchanged. South of Friedrichstadt the Germans have delivered since the night of the 5th energetic attacks on the river Lautze, which were repulsed. Between the Sventa and the Viliya and on the Viliya and the Niemen the situation is stationary. German attacks during the 6th against the district of Orany and the lower course of the Miraczenka were repulsed. In the direction of Dvinsk and Svienciar there is nothing of importance to report.

On the middle Niemen the Germans continued on the 5th and 6th to develop their operations from Grodno east and southeast. Further south Russian rear guards on the morning of the 6th had to sustain very obstinate fighting in the region of Wolkowsk and still further southward on the whole front as far as Pruzana.

Between Hasseld and Aaina in the fighting on the line of Chomsk-Drohiczyn the Russians continued to hold the German offensive.

In the region of the Koval-Sarny railroad Russian cavalry operated successfully against the Germans, carrying out a series of desperate charges, which were especially successful near the village of Voloch, in the region of Koval and near the Kolki district, on the river Styr, where they captured three officers and 188 soldiers.

On the right bank of the upper Styr since the morning of the 6th stubborn combats have taken place in the region of Radziwilow, between the rivers Slonowka and Ikwa. Under pressure of the German forces, which were considerably superior numerically, the Russian troops received an order to occupy a stronger position on the rivers Gorynia, Stubel and Ikwa.

On the Soneth the Germans, who generally are remaining passive, undertook on the 6th repeated attempts to open an offensive in the region of Tarnopol. These proved futile.

In the region of Olti, near Tewa, the Turks have fired without result on the Russian position.

In the Van region the Russian reconnoitering expedition has been successful. Russian scouts have been in collision with the Turks near the villages of Alchiz and Kouipka.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Wednesday—The statement issued last night by the war office says: The army of General Boehm-Ermolli defeated the Russians near Podkamien (Galicia) and Radziwilow (Russia) yesterday. The Russians were attacked on a strongly fortified front of about 25 miles. The Austrians captured the castle of Podkamien in violent hand-to-hand fighting, also the heights of Makutra, southwest of Brody, positions near Radziwilow and many other points of support which were vigorously defended.

The battle at some points continued until this morning. Beaten everywhere, the Russians evacuated their terrain. The Austrian troops are pursuing them. The number of prisoners taken up to last night exceed 300.

On the Bessarabian frontier the Russians withdrew from their positions. The attacks on the fronts of the armies of General Pflanzer and General Baitin have ceased. The army of General Bothmer has repulsed most vigorous hostile attacks.

Near Novoseliza a Russian battery has bombarded a farm on Rumanian territory.

On the Jasiolda front the Austrian troops have had local successes.

In Volhynia the day has been rather quiet.

Italian front—The hostile attack expected by the Austrians in the region of the Kreuzberg ridge took place yesterday morning. About five battalions of various Italian brigades began attack on the Austrian mountain positions between the Burg valley and the Pfann summit, but were sanguinarily repulsed.

On the Tyrolean frontier region artillery fighting took place, especially on the Dolomite front and the sectors of Lavarone and Folgaria.

On the Carinthian front and in the coastal region nothing of importance has occurred.

Huts of Alpine unions are often targets for hostile artillery. Yesterday the Mandronhutte in the Adamello region was destroyed.

SPECIAL GENERAL VISITS ITALY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Tuesday—Referring to the visit General Joffre has paid to the Italian front, a French wireless communication received today says the visit is regarded by the Italian press as more than an act of mere politeness. They see in it a union which is growing ever closer between the allied powers in the cooperation and brotherhood of arms.



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Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese republic

TRADE CONGRESS AGAINST THE PLAN FOR CONSCRIPTION

Lloyd George Sends Message to Bristol Gathering on Question of War Profit

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BRISTOL, Wednesday—In a message to the president of the Trades Union Congress, Mr. Lloyd George refers to the former's request that the munitions minister should be equally keen in carrying out the promise to deal with war profits. Mr. Lloyd George points out that in the case of 714 firms under control the profits are limited to the terms of the munitions act, so that the benefit of any suspension of trade union regulations accrues to the state and not to employers. No profit-mongering is possible in these works. Mr. Lloyd George, therefore, requests Mr. Seddon to make this clear to the congress and to urge them to persuade trade unionists to carry out their part of bargain by suspending during the war regulations and practices tending to restrict the output of arms supplies.

Tuesday—At the Trades Union Congress today Mr. Seddon, chairman, moved a resolution drafted by the parliamentary committee recording the hearty appreciation of the magnificent response made to the call for volunteers to fight against the tyranny of militarism and emphatically protesting against the sinister efforts of a section of the reactionary press in formulating newspaper policies for party purposes and attempting to foist on this country conscription, which always proves a burden to the working classes and will divide the nation at a time when unity is essential.

The resolution further expressed the conviction that all necessary men could be obtained by the voluntary system, properly organized, and promised hearty support and every aid to the government in their effort to secure men necessary to prosecute the war to a successful issue.

After considerable discussion, the resolution was put to the meeting and carried unanimously amid cheers.

AMERICAN MISSING IN SUBMARINE ATTACK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—Among those missing from the steamer Anglo-Californian was R. L. Martin, who was serving as head foreman of the horsemen when the vessel was attacked by a German submarine. Mr. Martin was an American, his home address being Boston.

MUNITIONS OF WAR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—The minister of munitions announces that he has made an order dated Sept. 4, declaring 180 additional establishments as controlled establishments under the munitions of war act. Altogether, 715 establishments have been declared as controlled under the act from the date of the first order, July 12 to Sept. 6.

U. S. IS WAITING FACTS ON SINKING OF HESPERIAN

Ambassador Gerard Is Instructed to Get What Information Is Available in Berlin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—This government has yet no basis for action in the Hesperian case, it was learned at the state department today. Whether the ship was sunk by a submarine or a mine is still in doubt, and this doubt must be cleared up and the guilt of the submarine reasonably established before this government will take action.

The state department has asked Ambassador Gerard for whatever information there is in Berlin concerning the incident.

The loss of an American on the Hesperian will not be necessary to a protest by this government as there were Americans aboard and "Americans were affected." The department has received an official dispatch stating that there is a rumor that an American named Wolf was lost on the ship, but the rumor has not been confirmed.

The department is still waiting for Germany's explanation or disavowal of the sinking of the Arabic and until this is received discussion of the general subject of submarine activity will not be reopened. The department has no information to confirm press dispatches from Berlin today to the effect that the submarine commander has reported having torpedoed the Arabic to protect his vessel from being rammed.

It was pointed out today that the Hesperian is not the same kind of a case as the sinking of the Arabic, as it has been almost conclusively established that the Arabic was torpedoed, the doubt being only as to whether the submarine was justified in sinking the ship, whereas the doubt in the Hesperian case is as to whether a torpedo sank the ship.

TSAR OF RUSSIA TAKES CHARGE OF ARMIES IN EAST

President of France Receives Message Announcing Decision of Russian Emperor

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, Tuesday—The Tsar has addressed a telegram to President Poincaré which says: "Putting myself today at the head of our valiant armies, I am most anxious to address to you, Monsieur le President, sincere wishes for the greatness of France and victory for her glorious army."

In reply, M. Poincaré has telegraphed: "I know Your Majesty in taking command yourself of your heroic army intends to carry energetically to a final victory the war forced on the allied nations. I address to Your Majesty in the name of France my warmest wishes."

CHANGE OPPOSED IN CHINESE FORM OF GOVERNMENT

President Declares Serious Obstacles Would Arise From Hasty Decision—Says Plan Demands Careful Thought

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PEKIN—A message sent by Yuan Shih-kai to the council of state acting as Lifayuan or legislative council says: It is my special duty to maintain republic as the form of government. Recently many citizens from the provinces have petitioned the acting Lifayuan for a change in the form of government, a state of things incompatible with my position as President.

But as the office of President is conferred by the people it should, of course, depend on the will of the people.

Continuing, the President says: In my opinion a change in the form of government involves such a momentous change in the manifold relations of state that it is a matter demanding the most careful and serious consideration.

If decided upon hastily, serious obstacles will arise.

It being my duty to maintain the general situation, I regard the proposed change as unsuitable to the circumstances.

As to the petition of the citizens, their object is, of course, another. If the opinion of the majority of the people of the country is to be consulted, good and proper means will undoubtedly be found. Furthermore, as the constitution of the republic is now being drafted with due consideration of the conditions of the country after careful thought and mature discussion suitable and practical laws will be devised. I commend this to your attention, gentlemen of acting Lifayuan, the President concludes.

Some time ago it was reported in dispatches from Peking that Yuan Shih-kai intended converting the Chinese republic into a monarchy, with himself as the monarch. The services of P. F. Frank Johnson Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University, legal adviser to the Chinese government, were to be used in connection with the proposed change of government, it was said. Today's dispatch gives the President's position in the matter.

ADMINISTRATION IS SILENT ON THE DUMBA CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Administration officials are maintaining strict silence in the Dumba case and will say nothing about the ambassador's conference yesterday with Secretary Lansing. No arrangement has been made for another conference.

President Wilson today walked over to the state department from the White House and personally took some papers to Mr. Lansing. When he left the secretary's office he remarked that the affairs of state were not troubling, and explained that he had merely wanted of the routine and had strolled over to Mr. Lansing's office for diversion.

The President says the Dumba case is in the hands of the secretary of state, but Mr. Lansing is leaving the talking for the President to do.

FIGURES GIVEN ON HESPERIAN LOSSES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, Wednesday—The Christian Science Monitor is informed on inquiry at the Allan line offices that 11 passengers and 22 members of the crew from the steamship Hesperian are missing.

Wednesday—The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed this morning by the London office of the Allan line that a member of the Hesperian's crew who was lost is an American citizen named Woolf.

On inquiry at the American embassy The Christian Science Monitor representative was, however, informed that they have received no official confirmation of the fact.

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HARBOR VIEWED BY JERSEY CITY PORT OFFICIALS

Visitors Cover Boston Waterfront for Data to Help Solve Their Transportation Problems

Jersey City harbor development officials were guests of the Boston port directors and the Chamber of Commerce today on an inspection tour of the local harbor facilities and later were tendered a luncheon at the Exchange Club. Information that would be of assistance in helping to build in Jersey City a belt line railroad to connect several trunk lines which enter the city, as well as inquiry into the local methods of control and administration of the waterfront, were the principal quest of the officials.

In the party of visitors were the following: Louis Sherwood, vice-president of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, (Continued on page seven, column two)

BOSTON SCHOOL HOUSES OPEN TO ABOUT 112,000

All Over the City Children Trooped to Studies Today—New High and Industrial Institutions Begin Their Work

School has begun. Exactly at 9 o'clock this morning the signal was given which opened all the public day schools of Boston for the year. With few exceptions, all the teachers were in their places, and the children swarmed in, as nearly as can be estimated, 112,000 strong.

As all the children to be promoted had been assigned to their new rooms, or, if it was to be a change of schools, to their new school building, last June, each one knew where to go. The entering class, as anticipated, was small. This was due to the reduction of immigration. It did not, however, keep the future United States citizen, who had attained 5½ years from being enrolled. When this young person was of a Russian Jewish family, this process resolved itself into a ceremony. He was invariably attended by father and mother and all the younger members of the family. Though these might be able to speak little or no English they were intensely interested in the occasion and full of pride that the son or daughter was now a regular member of the great school system. It was evidently an event in the thoughts of all.

The event of the day was the opening of the new high school of commerce building in the Fenway. The boys were full of enthusiasm. They were addressed briefly upon assembly by the headmaster, James E. Downey, and given an opportunity to inspect the new structure and assigned to their classrooms. While the morning was largely devoted to organization there were some recitations, and lessons given out and studied. About the first thing to be done at this school after the summer vacation is to render a report of the summer's work. Every graduate is required to do a certain amount of commercial work during the vacation period and a strict account of it must be given.

Another new school, an entirely new one, is started at Ft. Strong, on Long island, for the children of the officers stationed at harbor ports. It is a new type of school for Boston as well as a new school. It is a one-room school with one teacher, Miss Alice McNally, who is to teach all the grades from 1 to 8 inclusive. Miss McNally has been secured from a country school in the state, so that her task is of a kind with which she is familiar. Nearly 40 children will be under her charge. Formerly these children of the forts have been instructed privately or carried in boats to schools on the mainland not too far away. As they were obliged to leave home early in the morning in order to attend these schools, and often did not return until late in the afternoon, schooling was at such times under unfavorable circumstances. The new school has been placed under the direction of Assistant Superintendent Augustine L. Rafter. The new school building in the Wells (Continued on page seven, column three)

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD DECIDES ON TICKER CASE

Discrimination by Companies Toward Petitioner Alleged, and Order Issued That He Be Supplied the Service

On the petition of Calvin H. Foster concerning inability to obtain ticker service, the Massachusetts public service commission today issued an order that "The Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, by the Western Union Telegraph Company, lessee, and the United Telegram Company shall forthwith remove said discrimination."

The commission's report concludes that it appears "that the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, by the Western Union Telegraph Company, lessee, and the United Telegram Company have without just cause denied, and refused to supply to Calvin H. Foster the continuous quotations of the New York stock exchange by means of ticker service now furnished and supplied to others. Said denial of service is held to constitute an unjust and unlawful discrimination."

The report accompanying the order is as follows:

"In his petition Mr. Foster alleges that he has been engaged continuously in the stock brokerage business in Boston for about 25 years; that during all that time until the latter part of December, 1914, he had tickers furnishing him with quotations of both the New York and the Boston stock exchanges; that in December, 1914, the stock tickers furnishing the New York quotations were removed; that he has been unable since then to secure this service; that the respondents have stated that they will not furnish the service unless the application is approved by the committee on quotations of the New York stock exchange; that he has appeared before the said committee on two separate occasions, and has given full particulars as to his business, answering every question asked; that so far as he knows, said committee has not yet taken action on his applications; that he is an approved correspondent of a member of the New York stock exchange since 1907, and is now a member of that exchange; that in conducting his business, he has always complied with the laws of this commonwealth; that he does not desire the quotations and service for any unlawful or improper use, but for use in his legitimate brokerage business in Boston; that his business will suffer irreparable damage if he is unable to procure them."

"The respondents filed separate answers (The Western Union Telegraph Company, as lessee, answering for the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company), and both ask that the petition be dismissed for the reasons—

"First, that the commission is without jurisdiction over the subject matter of the petition, the same being within the sole jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission; second, that the respondents have no legal right to deliver the quotations desired to persons other than those approved by the New York stock exchange, as provided in the contract which each of the respondents has with said exchange."

"The commission states that the allegations of the petitioner were not denied by the respondents. They stated, however, that the New York stock exchange had notified them that the petitioner's applications had been disapproved, but did not furnish the commission with the reason or reasons for such disapproval. It does not appear that the respondents, or either of them, have questioned the right of the New York stock exchange to disapprove the petitioner's applications without stating the reason or reasons therefor. Nor does it appear whether or not said exchange was notified by the respondents, or either of them, of this proceeding. The exchange was not represented at the hearing. Both of the respondents are foreign corporations. After commenting upon their history and that of the New York stock exchange, the report states that the dissemination and distribution of these quotations is not a favor to the public granted by the exchange. It is and has been from the beginning a matter of business—a service rendered which is productive of profits."

"The respondents contend that the commission should assume that the exchange (Continued on page seven, column one)

MANAGER CLARKE RESIGNS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Fred Clarke, manager of the Pittsburgh Nationals since 1900, announced today he had resigned, effective at the close of the present season. "I am tired of baseball," he said, "and am going to live on my farm in Kansas."

GREEK CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Tuesday—The chamber has adjourned until Oct. 28, after voting provisional credits for August and September and for laws regarding contraband.

ITALIAN COTTON CONTRABAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Wednesday—A decree has been issued making cotton absolutely contraband.

News From the Capitals—Political Doings of Nations

GERMAN PLANS OF ANNEXATION FOR PART IN WAR

Swiss Paper Furnishes Text of Petition for German Chancellor Showing Program—World Position Is Desired

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BERNE, Switzerland—The Berner Tagwacht has learned from Germany that the six leading German commercial associations which drew up a program of annexation for presentation to the imperial chancellor before the last meeting of the Reichstag, have now won the support of professional circles in Germany. During March and April meetings were held in Berlin to prepare a fresh petition for presentation before the next meeting of the Reichstag, and in June the memorial drawn up was finally approved at a meeting in the Berlin Künstlerhaus.

The Swiss paper was not aware whether the petition had been forwarded to the chancellor in the meantime, but was able to reproduce the text of the lengthy document, which was marked "strictly confidential" and printed off in manuscript characters. Among the signatories were such prominent men as Friedrich Reinecke, professor of history, Berlin; Hermann Oncken, professor of history, Heidelberg; Dr. S. Kirdorf, general-director of the Gelsenkirchen Mining Company; Herr von Reichenau, a former ambassador; Herr von Schwerin, "Regierungs-Präsident" of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder; Dr. Seeberg, professor of theology, Berlin; and Dietrich Schäfer, professor of history, Berlin.

The document commenced with the assertion that the war had been forced upon a peace-loving people, content to secure its economic existence by friendly competition with other nations, but maintained that, now that such great sacrifices had been made, the nation was resolved not to be content with merely beating off the attack, and feared lest "false ideas of reconciliation," or "nervous impatience" should lead to the conclusion of a premature, and hence undurable peace. We do not, of course, ran the document, desire world supremacy, but a world position which shall fully correspond to the greatness of our cultural, economic, and military strength. The overwhelming number of our opponents may not render it possible for all the conditions for such national security to be attained at one stroke, but the successes achieved in this war must be utilized to the utmost possible extent. That, we repeat, is the firm determination of the German people.

To this end the authors of the document demanded first the removal, once and for all, of "the French menace." In the interest of our own existence, they wrote, we must ruthlessly weaken that country politically and economically, and must improve our military strategic position with regard to it. For that purpose we are convinced that it is necessary thoroughly to readjust our entire western front, from Belfort to the coast. We must, if possible, also secure a port on the French coast along the Channel, in order to be strategically secured against England, and to obtain a better outlet to the sea. Special steps must be taken to secure the empire from any internal injury which might result from this widening of the frontiers. In order to avoid a repetition of the conditions in Alsace-Lorraine, the main business concerns and estates should be transferred from French to German hands, the previous owners being indemnified by France, and that part of the population taken over by us should be allowed no influence whatever in the empire. It is further necessary that France especially should be made to pay a mercilessly heavy indemnity. It should also be remembered that she has relatively large colonial possessions, and that England might secure these if we did not seize them.

With regard to Belgium, the petitioners declared that it was the will of the people that it should be firmly held from the political, military and economic standpoints, and, as in the case of France, they urged that no political influence should be granted the inhabitants, and that in the south a similar exchange should be effected with regard to business concerns and estates. Economically, they stated, Belgium meant a prodigious increase of power to them.

From Russia they demanded a wholesale concession of territory, partly because it was needed as a barrier against Russian attack, and as an outlet for German agriculturists, and also because it would be useless to demand a war indemnity from Russia in the form of currency or notes. It was also urged that the territory thus ceded must, for the most part, be cleared of its inhabitants. In view of Russia's wealth in land, and as the transplantation of a whole section of the population was not uncommon in Russian administrative practice, this would be a by no means unheard-of demand. The Russian population was not so rooted to the soil as that of western and central Europe, and the possibilities of the situation "must not be measured by the modest standard of German Kultur."

Finally Great Britain must be checked in the direction of world supremacy and the mastery of the seas, the very objects for which she had entered the war. Her hostility has taught Germans the valuable lesson that they must render themselves as independent as possible, politically, strategically, and economically, in an enlarged and better-secured European home. They must, however, also endeavor to create a continental commercial sphere (Wirtschaftsgebiet) as extensive as possible, and immediately adjoining their frontiers, thus avoiding the maritime route. It would be the function of Austria-Hungary and Turkey to open up to them the Balkans and Asia Minor for this purpose, and it was for that reason they must secure all those countries as far as the Persian gulf from English aggression.

Germany's position in the world-market overseas must also be regained, her commercial treaties and relations reorganized, and a footing at least equal to that of England in the commercial world obtained. Her colonial empire in Africa must also be reconstituted and strengthened. Central Africa alone was not of sufficient value, and other colonial possessions must be acquired. It was here again that the importance appeared of "the alliance with the Muhammadan world," and of securing a free maritime passage. Without the latter colonial possessions would be useless, and for that reason there must be no talk of accepting territory farther afield in exchange for Belgium the possession of which was a necessary condition to independence of Great Britain at sea.

The freedom of the seas must, therefore, be secured, first by the retention of Belgium and of part of the northern coast of France, and secondly by the destruction of England's chain of naval bases around the globe, or by the establishment of a corresponding number of German bases. Above all England must be deprived of Egypt, which, as Bismarck had said, was the neck of the British empire. The British monopoly of the universal press and of cable news must also be abolished. Our best ally against England's world influence, ran the document, is the freedom that we shall bring to all in striving for our own liberation from the English yoke.

With regard to the war indemnity to be imposed, the petitioners considered that this should provide not only for the restoration of East Prussia, the German pension fund, the compensation of private losses, and the reestablishment and extension of Germany's military and naval equipment, but that, what was still more important, it should also serve to open up fresh fields of development for the German nation. Wherever payment in money was not possible, payment in the form of land, colonies, securities, and so forth, would represent a political and moral gain.

Finally, the authors of the document explained that they had made exclusively political and economic claims, because it was necessary that Germany should first be firmly established in those directions before German genius could fulfill its high mission to itself and to the world. They would hear nothing of a policy of culture without a policy of action, and concluded their manifesto with the following saying of Bismarck: If it is true in any sphere, that faith removes mountains, it is certainly so in the realm of politics. Courage and victory do not stand in the relation of cause and effect, but are identical.

EMDEN CAPTAIN AND TACTICS OF GERMANS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

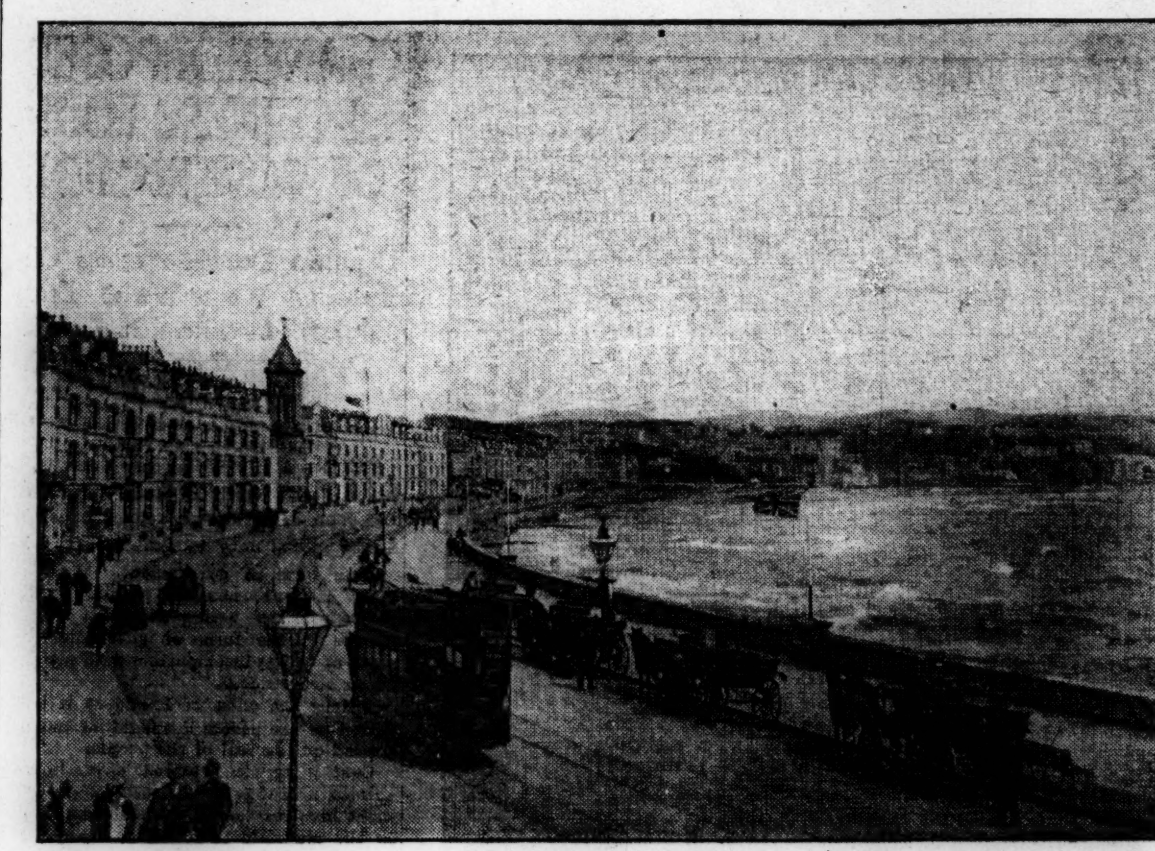
LONDON—A gentleman of German extraction until lately interned in Malta, has given an account in the West Australian of the opinions expressed by his fellow-prisoners on the subject of the war. Among his companions was the captain of the Emden and other officers from the ship. According to him, Germany regarded Britain as her chief opponent and intended to crush her completely once France and Russia were dealt with. This plan might take a very long time to develop. Had Britain not come into the war, the German plan would have been to break the other two powers and then to build a great fleet with the indemnity obtained from them. In ten years Germany would have beaten England and would then occupy the brilliant position that the British empire now held. As for the idea that the German fleet could not come out when it liked, the raid on the east coast disproved that. It was a plan imposed on the German commander by his lack of ships, that he should keep under the protection of his harbors and pick off the British fleet one by one. When they could meet the British fleet on equal terms, they did not mind meeting in squadrons. By this plan they were getting the best possible use out of their fleet.

Regarding the Captain's own exploits, he occasionally used to tell how he avoided the British pursuers, and put it all down to the advantages of wireless telegraphy. On one occasion he received a call, "Have you seen the Emden?" "Yes," he replied, "I am here." Later he plundered and sank his unfortunate questioner. As for his battle with the Sydney, the Captain said that as soon as he saw his opponent was, he knew his career was at an end. His only chance was to go and meet her and try to torpedo her, but her captain was too wary and kept out of range of his guns.

SHIPPING RETURNS FOR CALAIS IN 1914

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—P. Wilkinson, British consul at Calais in his report for 1914 states that the returns of shipping of all nationalities show a total of 1676 vessels entered and 1668 vessels cleared at the port of Calais, a decrease of 650 ves-



(Copyright by Topical)

Douglas, Isle of Man

sels entered, and 653 vessels cleared, as compared with 1913. The total tonnage of vessels entering was 969,818 tons, and of vessels cleared 948,523 tons. The suspension of the mail boats to Dover early in August chiefly accounts for this considerable falling off. The cargo vessels of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Company, which used to come to Calais regularly at the rate of about one a day, excepting Sundays, were also stopped at the outbreak of war, entailing thereby a further decrease in the tonnage at this port. One thousand and eighty-six British ships entered the port in 1914, the aggregate registered tonnage being 646,009 tons, or 66 per cent of the entire tonnage entered. Of these, 1086 vessels, 241, with a tonnage of 46,279 tons, were cargo vessels of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway Company, 219 vessels of 185,333 tons were miscellaneous cargo vessels, while the remainder were cross-Channel passenger steamers. The only addition to the steamship lines regularly visiting Calais in 1914 was a French coasting service between that port and Havre and vice versa. This line was inaugurated under the auspices of the French Chamber of Commerce, the primary object being to relieve the congestion on the railway line between Paris and Calais, and to secure cheaper rates of transport. It may, however, be added that in the latter part of the year an enterprising firm at Calais tried to start two new lines under the British flag, one to run between Calais and London, and the other between Calais and Liverpool, but the scheme had to be abandoned owing to the high freights prevailing and the lack of steamers.

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CHEMICAL TRADE OF JAPAN IN 1914

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—E. F. Crowe, C. M. G., British commercial attaché at Yokohama, reporting on the chemical trade of Japan in 1914, says that the general question of chemicals has been occupying a great deal of attention in Japan, and a special commission has been sitting at the department of agriculture and commerce to discuss it. As far as one can learn, the government will be asked to protect the industry by granting loans at low rates of interest and contracting to buy the products, while high import duties are to be imposed if necessary. The plans, however, are still far from materializing.

The following table, as given in the official returns, shows the quantities and values of the imports of chemicals into Japan during 1914, the figures for 1913 being added for purpose of comparison:

Quantity—	1913	1914	Value—	1913	1914
Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Dynamite and other explosives.....	1,300	702	50,000	25,000	25,000
Glycerine.....	851	1,021	60,000	102,100	102,100
Phosphorus.....	374	300	60,000	56,800	56,800
Potash.....	3,387	2,645	107,400	88,800	88,800
Cyanide of.....	400	318	33,500	21,500	21,500
Rubber, crude.....	7,041	4,800	98,800	52,000	52,000
Soda.....	1,197	1,029	532,300	219,100	219,100
Ash.....	148,100	130,000	148,100	130,000	130,000
Caustic.....	12,064	13,710	134,400	144,500	144,500
Other chemicals.....	980,600	1,070,900	980,600	1,070,900	1,070,900
Totals.....	57,000	57,302	2,213,100	2,032,700	2,032,700

Mr. Crowe says it may be of interest to know that Japanese chemical factories are now turning out chemicals, mostly technical, of very fair quality and in considerable quantities. As examples may be mentioned zinc oxide, zinc chloride, precipitated chalk, magnesia carbonate, magnesia phosphate, acetic acid, bismuth salts and so forth. These home-made chemicals not only supply the domestic demand, but are to some extent being exported to India and other oriental countries.

A chemical in which a large export business has been done, though the customs returns do not record it separately, is acetic acid. Since the outbreak of war considerable orders have been received for shipment to rubber-growing districts, where it is used for coagulation of latex. The exports of iodide of potash have doubled during 1914 and were over £63,000 in value. Sulphuric acid was shipped to some extent, the figures recorded showing £14,000, but it is understood that the business done in 1915 will be much larger.

ISLE OF MAN AND THE GREAT CONFLICT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man—The people of the Isle of Man in general, and of the largest town, Douglas, in particular, are very much concerned just now about their financial prospects for the future. To put it briefly, the financial prospects of the island are extremely serious since, apart from agriculture, there is practically no occupation on the island which is not in some way connected with the catering for visitors. Since the outbreak of war, visitors have become an almost negligible quantity. Usually the Isle of Man season is a comparatively short one, but Douglas makes a profit of £50,000 per week, during about eight weeks. This year the number of visitors to the island has hardly exceeded 30 a week instead of the thousands that it is accustomed to. Most of the holiday resorts in the British Isles have been to some extent affected by the war, but the absence of visitors has been in a little compensated for by the billeting of soldiers in training. Southport, for instance, has earned £20,000 a week in this way. Blackpool, Rhyl, Morecambe, and Llandudno have all received valuable help, which would have benefited the Isle of Man very much, had it also come their way. As it is, only the members of the national guard, employed in guarding the interned Germans, have been sent to the island until very lately, after a year of war.

To meet the difficulties of boarding-house keepers, whose expenses are running on without any receipts coming in, the Isle of Man Tynwald Court has decided to ask the British government to loan them a sum of £50,000 for the purpose of making advances to such boarding-house keepers as can prove that two-thirds of their rent has been remitted by the landlord, and that their furniture is their own unencumbered property. The interest on these advances is to be 5 per cent. This scheme has been much criticized, especially by the Isle of Man Municipal Association, on many grounds. It is contended that the sum is wholly inadequate to meet the pressing needs of the island. The sum to be loaned does not amount to more than one week's income. Out of this, even if two-thirds of the rent be rescinded, out of the amount advanced, the other third will have to be paid, besides the rates, and the cost of subsistence. Some of the large boarding-houses on the front are paying as much as £100 a year, in rates alone, while some of the business companies pay £1000 or more, and they are not earning a penny. Again it is urged that the

EXTENSION OF WHEAT AREA IS ADVOCATED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the General Executive committee of the National Farmers' Union held recently in the Whitehall rooms, Hotel Metropole, London, the question of increasing the cultivation of wheat was discussed.

W. J. Cutts, Chesterfield, said it was necessary not merely for the prosperity of agriculturists, but for the country generally, that the area of wheat-growing should be increased. In some parts of the country without pasture land would grow splendid corn, and should be brought back to wheat cultivation. He advocated a suitable remuneration for farm produce which, he said, would permit of improved social conditions, both for the farmer and farm laborer, and help to solve the labor difficulty. Mr. Robinson said the nonsense talked about agriculture was appalling. The best thing was to let matters take their natural course. A letter was read by the chairman, stating that Lord Selborne wished to have an opportunity to confer with a meeting of delegates from the leading associations, especially connected with agriculture and the management of land, on the subject of the means to be resorted to for increasing the production of food in this country, and inviting representatives from the National Farmers' Union to attend the conference. Ten representatives from various parts of the country were appointed for the purpose. A resolution was passed strongly protesting against the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle coming into this country.

GERMAN SUPPLY OF EGGS.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—In view of the great scarcity of eggs in Germany, the Austro-Hungarian government has decided to rescind the embargo placed upon the exportation of eggs since the middle of May, and to countenance a monthly consignment to Germany of 15,000 double hundredweight (Doppelzentner). The distribution of these will be organized by the central purchasing company in Berlin. The needs of large towns and communities, as well as of hospitals, are first to be met, and then the remainder will be sold by public auction in the various large towns in such small quantities as to admit of their purchase by retail, as well as by wholesale dealers. This arrangement will not, however, suffice to meet the normal demand, as the promised consignment represents but a small part of the quantities usually imported from Austria-Hungary and Russia.

island has for many years, paid to the British government, £10,000 a year for protection. As the present situation is a direct result of the war, it is not unreasonable to ask the British government for protection against its results in the shape of a gift instead of a loan. The mere suspension of the annual contribution would be of great assistance.

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR SOUTH AFRICA SEEN

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—In his annual summary of the bank's progress during the year 1914-1915, Sir Hugh Crawford, chairman of the board of directors of the National Bank of South Africa, dealt in an interesting way with the country's future prospects. It appeared that in spite of great upheavals, political and financial, South Africa was looking forward to a period of renewed commercial activity. The factors in this favorable outlook were mainly an excellent maize crop all over the Union, estimated at 3,000,000 bags for export, and the setting up of factories in Natal for extracting tannin from wattle-bark. So far 75 per cent of the output was taken by Germany and manufactured into tannin there, with the result that the wattle-bark industry came practically to a standstill on the outbreak of the war. The tannin extracting factories in Natal would therefore, as soon as they were in full working order, be of the utmost importance to the country. The sugar crop was good this year, and the wool industry showed encouraging progress, although insufficient shipping facilities hindered free export at present. In conclusion, Sir Hugh Crawford said that whilst recognizing the inevitable loss in capital to the world through the war, it was not unreasonable to look forward to the financial future of South Africa with confidence.

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OPENING FOR BRITISH TRADE WITH RUSSIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—G. Dobson, British consul at Petrograd, has issued a circular in which he points out the opening there is for increasing British trade with Russia. Without counting the participation of Austria, Germany has exported to Russia trade to the value of between 500,000,000 to 600,000,000 roubles annually, and he maintains that if British firms will adapt themselves properly they can participate largely in this trade. Many firms are hesitating, he writes, until after the conclusion of peace, when they think they will be better able to take advantage of this splendid opportunity. This is a mistake, for, meanwhile, other nations are alert and active. No time, Mr. Dobson continues, should be lost by British exporters in getting into touch with Russian buyers, whose usual supplies from Germany are now cut off. In England there seems to be a belief that Germany's suspended trade in Russia will be secured by inducing crowds of young men to learn the Russian language. Accordingly, the London county council is imparting instruction in this difficult-tongue in its evening institutes for a merely nominal fee, which makes the lessons practically free. But Russian inquirers after British goods cannot afford to wait until Englishmen become linguists. This plan will probably only tend to swell the ranks of candidates for situations in Russia as clerks and tutors, who already represent a supply for which there is no adequate demand. It fails to provide available men and means for pushing British trade in Russia.

Proceeding, Mr. Dobson maintains it is a mistake to suppose that Germany's commercial success in Russia has been due in any great measure to the study of the Russian language. German trade in Russia, he says, has been built up through the aid and cooperation of hundreds of thousands of German settlers there, who are Russian subjects, and whose forebears have belonged to Russia for ages. They are obliged to learn Russian at school, but keep up their German at home. German schools also flourish in their midst. These Russian-Germans prefer, of course, to deal with their kith and kin across the border. To such an extent has this factor operated in favor of German commerce that, before the war, the German language had almost become the business medium in all the great centres of Russian trade. This was wisely encouraged by the German government. Every facility was given for German residents abroad, to retain or resume their German nationality.

In conclusion, Mr. Dobson urges that British manufacturers and merchants should make use of their fellow countrymen in Russia. This, he says, can only be properly done by means of a permanent museum of British goods at Petrograd, and a yearly exhibition of samples at the great fair at Nijni-Novgorod. The question of a museum at Petrograd requires negotiation, but arrangements for the exhibition at Nijni-Novgorod are actually ready and available.

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NUREMBERG MILK DEPARTMENT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NUREMBERG, Germany—In order to secure a regular supply of milk for the population at a reasonable price, the Nuremberg municipal authorities have approved a scheme for the establishment of a central milk department, which is to be organized in the form of a limited liability company. The town is to subscribe at least 66,000 marks of the total capital of 130,000 marks, and to make up whatever part of the remainder may not be subscribed by other shareholders. The dividend to be paid on shares is in no case to exceed 4 per cent. A building is to be rented from the railway authorities, and it is estimated that it will be possible, with the capital in question, to arrange for a daily supply of 20,000 litres of milk. It has not yet been determined whether the milk will be sold straight to the consumer, or exclusively through the medium of dairymen, or whether both means are to be employed. It is expressly stated that the institution is to be of a permanent, and not a temporary character.

BRITAIN HONORS BELGIAN KING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—The Gazette announces that the King has been graciously pleased to appoint His Majesty Albert I., King of the Belgians, to be colonel-in-chief of the Fifth Dragoon Guards.

RAILWAY WORKERS WAGES IN SCOTLAND

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—A conference was held recently at St. Enoch station, Glasgow, between representatives of the Caledonian Railway Company, the North British Railway Company, and the Glasgow & South-Western Railway Company and the West of Scotland and General Engineering Joint Trades Vigilant Association, who represented the railway workers in the different trades affected, the question under consideration being a demand made some time ago for an advance of 5s. a week on the wages of tradesmen and other workers employed in locomotive shops and running sheds in various parts of Scotland. The claim had been referred to the government committee on production which returned it as a question for local settlement. The men interested in the demand for the increase number between 5000 and 8000.

The conference lasted for two and a half hours, but no agreement could be reached on a letter from Sir George Askwith stating that he had been in communication with the general managers of the companies on the matter for some time, and was informed that their attention had been called to, and they had under consideration, the finding of the committee on production dated July 12, in respect to a similar application made to the North-Eastern Railway Company by the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. The general managers of the Scottish companies had stated that they were willing to accept that finding as a precedent to the extent of granting an increased war bonus of 1s. per week and equivalent piecework advances to those workshop men in the locomotive department at present receiving a bonus of 2s. per week, such increased war bonus to be paid during the period of government control, and the conditions attaching to it to be the same in every respect as the conditions attaching to the original bonus.

They further stated that they were willing to make this increased war bonus retrospective from such reasonable date as might be determined by the department.

The decision of July 12 referred to in the above letter advanced the wages of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers employed by the North-Eastern Railway Company by 3s. per week on time rates and 7½ per cent on piecework prices, the advances to come into operation as from March 5, 1915, and to be regarded as war wages and recognized as due to and dependent on the existence of the abnormal conditions now prevailing in consequence of the war.

GERMAN LANGUAGE IN AUSTRIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—The Austrian railway authorities have issued a decree to the effect that the experiences of the present war have clearly shown that a knowledge of the German language is indispensable for all railway officials. In future preference will be given to those railway servants who can speak German, and applicants for posts will be required to speak and write that language well enough for all ordinary requirements. In future also all official correspondence connected with the Austrian state railways will be conducted in German, and all orders issued to the employees will be drawn up in that language.



AEOLIAN HALL

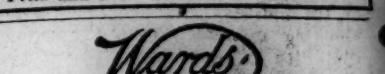
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Progress of Events in Centers of Eastern Hemisphere

RUSSIAN ARMY SUCCESSFULLY RETIRES IN EAST

Periodical Survey of Developments in War Tells of Campaign in East and Operations in West and Other Theaters

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—At August 17 two points were clear with regard to the important campaign in the east, first that the Russian masses had withdrawn successfully to the general line Brest-Litovsk, Bialystok-Osowiec, and secondly that the crisis of this historic battle had not yet been reached. There was a general inclination to think that the Grand Duke Nicholas would make a stand on this line, but at this date it was by no means certain that he would not continue his retirement eastwards. Whether he would stand or not depended to a considerable extent on whether he had been able sufficiently to reinforce his forces on the Riga-Dvinsk front to stem the advance of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's largely strengthened armies.

That considerable forces had gone north to strengthen the Russians in this region was conclusively proved by the steady retirement during several days of von Hindenburg's armies. This retirement began with the failure of the concerted attack by land and sea and did not cease until Aug. 16, when the opposing forces appeared to be more or less holding each other. There was, however, considerable contradiction between the Berlin and Petrograd communiques, the Russian report speaking of the failure of the Germans to check their advance, while the Germans reported the development of a new battle in which they were successful and the driving of the Russians near Kupitsky in a northeasterly direction. This was on Aug. 14. On the night of Aug. 15, however, the Russians drove back the Germans towards the Aa in the Bausk district south of Riga. Further to the west the bombardment of Kovno was stated to be incessant, and this was natural, for it was most important for the Germans that they should reduce the fortress. The various factors in the situation in this region were very closely dependent upon each other, but it was at any rate obvious that with Kovno holding out, with the Russians concentrated at Dvinsk, on the Petrograd railway, continuing their advance, the situation was not satisfactory from von Hindenburg's point of view. While Kovno and the Niemen-Bobr front stood firm, von Hindenburg was not in a sufficiently comfortable position to continue his descent on the Petrograd railway. The news received up to Aug. 18 did not however prove conclusively that the Russian advance from Dvinsk would be a success, for while it was certain that the Russians had been strengthened, it was not certain that they had been sufficiently reinforced to offset the increased strength on the other side. Where the Russian forces had been drawn from was a matter of speculation, but the probabilities were that they consisted of new formations from the interior, unless they consisted of Linsingen's army, which was severely defeated some time ago on the Dniester, was then reported to be in reserve on the Lublin-Cholm front before the railway had been reached, and finally disappeared in the secrecy that surrounds modern military movements.

The latest Berlin communique received, up to the moment of writing, claimed an important success against the Russian center between the Narva and the Bug. The Narva, a tributary of the Narva from the east, had been forced, it was said, and the German troops had reached the hill of Branski, capturing on the way some 5000 prisoners. The Russians stated that many severe German attacks in this region had been repulsed. Further to the south, it was claimed, Prince Leopold's army had crossed the Bug at Drohiczyn, and further south the Germans were steadily approaching Brest-Litovsk, Loeis, Biala, and other prominent places being in the hands of Von Mackensen or Prince Leopold. East of Wladawa the Germans also claimed to be across the Bug and to be advancing on the eastern bank of the river. These successes were not confirmed from Petrograd, but in any case the main feature at this date was the success that had attended the second great Russian retirement. General Ivanoff's retreat from the Dniester river to the line of the upper Bug and the Zlota Lipa was remarkable enough, but the successful evacuation of the Warsaw salient was a military event of an outstanding character. Danger had not been altogether averted and would not be until the Grand Duke had proved himself strong enough to deal with the threat of Von Hindenburg's northern group of armies. Nevertheless, so far as it had gone, the retreat reflected enormous credit on the Russian general staff, on whom such a tremendous responsibility had rested, on the commanders who had carried out their orders, and on the magnificent Russian rear-guards.

On the western front, the weekend from Aug. 13 to 17 produced little out of the ordinary run. Perhaps the outstanding incident was the French air raid with 19 aeroplanes in the valley of the Spada, 108 bombs being dropped at points where there were supposed to be great accumulations of German supplies. All the aeroplanes returned safely. In the North Sea profiting by the example of a British submarine in the Sea of Marmora, a German submarine came to the surface and shelled the Cumberland coast, firing several shells at Parton, Harrington, and Whitehaven without doing material damage. A few hits were made on the railway embankment north of Parton, but the train service was only slightly delayed. No casualties were recorded. Whatever might be the case with Turkey, neither Germany nor England is likely to attach too much importance to such incidents. They have an atmosphere of adventure which affords a certain relief at the present time and which appeals no doubt to both combatants. In the lower Adriatic Austria lost another submarine, the U-3, which was sunk, the second in command and 11 men of the crew being taken prisoners. These were the only incidents on the sea or under it, but in the air two Zeppelins visited the east coast of England dropping numerous incendiary and explosive bombs and causing 29 casualties, mainly among women and children. On the Italian front there was little of outstanding importance to record, and from Gallipoli there was no news, while in the Balkans the interest was mainly political. Some reports from Nish tended to support the expectation of a fresh Austrian offensive against Serbia. Belgrade was again shelled, but this, it was stated, ceased when the Serbians retaliated by shelling Semlin and Pancevo and the heights north and northwest of Semlin, where the Austrians had concentrated their reserves. Apart from this incident, however, the course of events as officially recorded did not support the theory of an Austrian or German offensive against Serbia in an effort to assist Turkey and it was difficult to believe that the allies of the central empires were not fully occupied elsewhere.

SWITZERLAND AND EUROPEAN CONFLICT

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The correspondent of L'Humanité at Lugano, writing of Switzerland's attitude towards the war, quotes from President Motta's speech which he made at Bellinzona, the capital of the Ticino canton on the occasion of the anniversary of the foundation of the Swiss Confederation. M. Motta expressed the conviction that the intellectual and commercial relations between nations could no more have been destroyed beyond hope of recovery, than could justice have capitulated definitely to mere force. Switzerland's attitude towards the war had been an entirely neutral one, this attitude, however, had involved the country in enormous expenses, and the prolongation of the war added to the tension of the financial situation. The debt of the federal state would probably, the President said, be augmented by 1,500,000,000, a vast sum considering that the country had barely 3,800,000 inhabitants. Next year, the war tax would be levied, and this monetary sacrifice on the part of the Swiss people would be followed after the war by others of a far more extensive character, for the new budget would amount to about 1,400,000,000 a year. These sacrifices were necessary for a state with disordered finances could no longer fulfill its political and social mission.

At the close of his speech, M. Motta reminded the Swiss people that however much they might sympathize with and admire the heroes who were fighting for their countries on land and sea, in Belgium, Poland, in Flanders, on the Isonzo, their country must be their first consideration. The judgment of the Swiss must be based on a desire to protect the highest interests of Switzerland, and for this reason they would never support any cause which was not in perfect harmony with that of their country.

SWISS PAPER AND BELGIAN DOCUMENTS

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERNE, Switzerland—The Berner Tagwacht has passed the following comment upon the latest publication of Belgian documents by the German government: When in August of last year Belgium refused to accept the German ultimatum and to permit the German troops to march through, the suspicion was immediately expressed on the German side that Belgium had been allied with the powers of the triple entente even before the war. Subsequently the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung published documents which were intended to support that assertion. Meanwhile a year has elapsed, Belgium has been occupied. And now the official organ of the German government has again sprung "Belgian documents" upon the world. But this time it is with a different object. We note that the telegram from Berlin describing the documents is as follows:

"The dishonesty of France, and the manner in which, with the support of England, she repeatedly violated treaty engagements in her Morocco policy, are therein set forth, together with the menacing increase of French chauvinism, and the revival of the Franco-German controversy in consequence of the entente with England. The Kaiser's love of peace and the peaceful character of German policy find full recognition therein. President Poincaré's assertion that Germany was the disturber of the peace is refuted by a report from the Belgian ambassador. Baron Guillaume, dated Jan. 16, 1914, in which he said: I have already had the honor of informing you that it was MM. Poincaré, Delcassé, Millerand and their friends who originated and pursued the nationalist, militarist, and chauvinist policy, the revival of which we have noted. It constitutes a danger for Europe and Belgium."

What German diplomacy permits itself to place before the world, continued



(Copyright by Sport and General)

The German Emperor and the Crown Prince reviewing troops

the Swiss paper, is astonishing in the highest degree. In the year 1915 it sets out to prove that in the year 1914 the diplomatic representatives of Belgium were still criticizing the policy of the entente, and characterizing it as a menace to peace, to Europe, and to Belgium. A year before, however, that same German diplomacy "proved" that Belgium had conspired, negotiated, and concluded treaties destructive of her neutrality with the very powers responsible for that policy, that is, that she concluded a friendly alliance against Germany with the powers which, in the opinion of Belgium's diplomatic representatives, constituted a menace to Europe, to Belgium, and to peace!

That is so manifestly absurd that one is compelled to question upon which occasion German diplomacy was really reverting: whether in 1914, when it accused Belgium of a breach of neutrality in favor of the entente, or in 1915, when it represented Belgium as a clear observer of an anti-Belgian entente policy. It must have done so at one period, or the other.

MISSIONARY ALIENS IN INDIA

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—Discussing the question of the internment of alien missionaries in India, the Anglo-Indian journal India, in a recent issue, says the facts already published in connection with the internment of German missionaries show that the government of India has, here been faced with a very difficult problem. Down to the beginning of July a considerable number had been removed from Assam and Behar and Orissa, but a fair number still remained at large, especially in the districts of Chota Nagpur, where the Lutheran mission has been long established. At the beginning of April, according to a statement in Parliament, the total of alien-enemy missionaries in the whole of India was 442, of whom at that time 115 were in custody or on parole. All are now to be either interned or deported. It has now been announced that the government of India has resolved to take action in regard to all alien enemies not already dealt with. The statement is made that only a few German and Austrian residents have been permitted to remain at large in Upper India, and those are to be sent to the detention camp at Dagshai in the Simla district. Similar procedure is to be adopted in Madras, Bengal and elsewhere. This, the Anglo-Indian journal says, is a concession to public opinion, as expressed in a persistent newspaper agitation; but we may take for granted that it will not satisfy those who insist upon the incarceration of every German and Austrian, whether naturalized or not.

OPINION ON FALL OF WARSAW

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—The correspondent of L'Humanité on the Swiss frontier states that apart from the official rejoicings at the fall of Warsaw and the natural elation which such a success has caused throughout the country, the chief cause of joy among the German people themselves is the feeling that it will now be possible for the military authorities to send more army corps to the western battle front to carry out a fresh offensive, thus bringing about the termination of the war. In spite of the denials of the German government and the silence of the press, says L'Humanité, it is quite certain that in the middle and lower classes the evidence that the German frontiers are not in danger and that the war is not being carried on for their defense, is gaining ground. The German victories in Poland will certainly strengthen this feeling.

SOUTH WALES COAL SCHEME SET FORTH

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

CARDIFF, Wales—A meeting of South Wales coal owners, comprising the sub-committee of the Eastern and Western districts, recently completed at Cardiff the scheme for the supply of South Wales coal requirements under the coal prices limitation act. The following is the scheme adopted:

- (1) That a Home Consumption Coal Sales committee be established.
- (2) That a general committee be formed of two sub-committees, one for the eastern and the other for the western part of the coal field.
- (3) Every owner shall be required to make a return to the committee of the following: The quantity of each separate description of coal dispatched from the colliery during each of the half-years ending December, 1913; June 30, 1914; and December 31, 1914; for home consumption, whether by rail or sea, excluding sales to employees under wage agreement; for bunkers, for foreign export, for the admiralty.
- (4) Particulars are to be given as to quantities of all contracts for coal intended for consumption in the United Kingdom prior to and uncompleted to Aug. 1, 1915.
- (5) Any coal consumer or merchant in difficulties with supplies, or any colliery owner considering himself aggrieved, can apply to the committee, who will investigate and deal with the complaint. Collieries may at any time refuse to supply to any consumer or works more coal than in the opinion of the committee is necessary.
- (6) Collieries shall not be required to supply coal in consignments of less than a full truckload.
- (7) The committee may, from time to time, enter into agreements with local authorities, coal merchants, or hauliers, fixing the price at which various descriptions of coal shall be delivered to houses for domestic use, and in all cases the prices so agreed shall be advertised or otherwise made public within such area.
- (8) The committee shall endeavor, as far as practicable, to arrange that the respective collieries shall supply coal for use in the United Kingdom in approximately the same quantities as they were supplying coal for similar purposes at the date of the act, and the cases of new collieries shall be dealt with by the committee on their respective merits.
- (9) The expenses of the committee shall be provided from time to time by the colliery owner pro rata to their output.
- (10) The sub-committee have power to take separate action upon matters exclusively concerning their respective districts.

SCHEME TO UTILIZE WEST HIGHLAND DYES

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—At a meeting of the directors of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce recently, the Emergency committee reported that a letter had been sent to the secretary for Scotland dealing with the scheme by Lieut.-Col. Martin Martin, Upper Ostia, Skye, for the utilization of the native dyes of the Western Highlands and Islands, so as to substitute a British for a German industry. No reply had yet been received, but the matter would not be lost sight of. A communication was read from the commercial intelligence branch of the

POSITION HELD BY GERMAN SOCIALIST PARTY SET FORTH

Journal Says Attitude of Party Differs From That Taken by Majority on Aug. 4

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Prior to the conference on the situation within the party held by German Social Democratic leaders in Berlin, the Vorwärts published a careful review of the present position of the party.

The article was entitled "Where do we stand?" and the Vorwärts noted that, as far as the attitude of the party toward the government was concerned, a recent reply of Herr Heine to a similar question had been: "We stand behind the chancellor and the Kaiser," and that other Socialist leaders were claiming, like him, that the party now supported the chancellor. As no one rightly knew, however, where the chancellor himself stood, the Vorwärts could only regard this definition of the party's position in this respect as a relative one at the best. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, it pointed out, had repeatedly refrained from making any precise declaration as to the main point at issue, an attitude which was quite comprehensible from his standpoint, while the unmistakable language of all the bourgeois parties rendered any such declaration unnecessary.

Moreover, besides its relation to the government, the future relations of Social Democracy to the bourgeois parties remained to be considered, and in this connection the Vorwärts noted that the majority of the Social Democratic leaders were in favor of allowing the present "civil peace," or class armistice, to end in the establishment of a "bloody policy." To that end it would be necessary to see that no great division occurred between Social Democracy and the bourgeois parties after the war, and since the policy of the latter and of the economic organizations upon which they were dependent was already clearly defined, and was merely awaiting military sanction, it was for the German Social Democratic leaders to shape their own policy accordingly. And this, the Vorwärts noted, was already taking place. Just as since the beginning of the war many Social Democrats had accepted imperialist ways of thinking and their consequences, so now they were determined, for reasons of domestic policy, that no points of issue should be raised with other parties, and for some time past a campaign had been carried on within the party calculated to prepare the ground for the adoption of a war program which should correspond to the wishes of the bourgeois parties. In other words, Social Democracy was no longer to act on its own initiative, and according to its own platform, but—out of fear of isolation, for fear of losing touch with the other political parties, and of forfeiting the favor of the government—was to regulate its actions and decisions in accordance with the platform of its former opponents.

Whatever, wrote the Vorwärts, may be thought of the position into which the party has been maneuvered, half consciously, and half, we hope, unconsciously, by its leaders, one thing at least is certain: that position differs fundamentally even from that taken by the majority of the party on Aug. 4. In the declaration, namely, in which the Socialist deputies justified their approval of the war credits it was expressly stated that they declined responsibility for the policy of the government and its consequences. That declaration, however, has been forgotten, as those who opposed it saw only too well it would be, and there has been an increasing tendency to attach to the decision of Aug. 4 a meaning which was never contemplated at the time, even by many of those who supported it. Since that date the journalistic and parliamentary leaders have gone far beyond the standpoint then agreed upon. Under the protection of the civil peace, and aware of the impossibility of effective resistance they have imparted a more and more definite character to the policy of the party. They have unconsciously covered the policy of the government, have assumed more and more unconditional responsibility for the same for the present and for the future, and are in the act of converting Social Democracy into a social-political reform party. For there is no doubt, continued the Vorwärts, that if the policy of Aug. 4 constituted a victory of a part of the previous Center and of the Right over the Left of the party, its consequences have led to the establishment of a dictatorship of the Right over the rest of the party, and within the ranks of the Right views and tendencies have won

the upper hand, such as many would scarcely have believed could have gained a footing among Social Democrats.

The Vorwärts pointed out, therefore, without making any attempt to predict the course which events would take, that the point at issue was not only the attitude of the party toward the war and toward different government measures, but that the whole future policy and position of the party was at stake.

BRITISH TRADE UNIONS AND WOMEN'S WORK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. George Lansbury presided recently at a delegate conference in Chandos Hall, London, when the action to be taken by those trade unions and societies affected by the employment of women, so as to prevent them from being sweated, or their rate of wages cut as compared with men working on similar work, was considered.

A resolution was finally passed declaring that the safeguards contained in the munitions act to prevent undue exploitation of the workers, and especially of working women, by private employers, were wholly inadequate, and demanding that women employed on war service should receive the same rates of pay, whether by time or piece, as the men whom they replaced and that they should in no case be employed on government work, however unskilled, at a lower rate than 7d. an hour. The meeting called for government action, to keep down the cost of living, and demanded that in fixing the rate of wages the cost of living should be taken into account.

A resolution which was also passed protested against the views recently put forward by the deputation of bankers and others to Mr. Asquith regarding the taxing of wages. The resolution demanded that no attempt should be made to tax wages or any of the necessities of life. The meeting also declared against any attempt to reduce expenditure on old age pensions, public health work, nursing or educational activities, and demanded that the government should take control of the mineral and other resources of the country in order to obviate the need for further taxation of the people.

ANNAM WORKERS FOR FRANCE

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

PARIS, France—At the request of the French government, Indo-China has provided a large number of native workers whose services have been greatly appreciated in various factories throughout France. A further batch of these natives, numbering 600, left Saigon recently amidst scenes of enthusiasm. They were congratulated before starting by Governor-General Roume. The same enthusiasm was shown by the native population at Hanoi and Haiphong, on the departure of the Tonkinese contingents.

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CITY OF MEXICO MAIL HELD BACK BY THE MILITARY

Events as Chronicled From Day to Day in the Capital City—Conditions Are Reported to Be Improved

(By a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor)
MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 9.—This week opens with a mystery regarding the receipt of mail from the United States. For three or four days the officials have given out reports to the newspapers that mails were being received daily from Veracruz and being promptly distributed by the force of employees brought from Veracruz to reestablish the postal service in this city. Up to Saturday night the merchants had received nothing excepting a few papers but all were waiting expecting a good batch this morning.

Today the morning papers announced by authority of the postoffice officials that many thousands of letters were distributed and delivered yesterday and that many more thousands would be delivered today. On opening the stores scarcely a letter appeared at any of the commercial houses nor have they yet come to hand. Inspection at the postoffice revealed a total absence of new correspondence in the boxes. There can be no doubt of a large accumulation of mail in Veracruz, as practically none has been delivered in this city for three months. The trains are running regularly and we are assured by the government officials that they regularly carry the mail. Then where are our letters and why are we told that thousands are being delivered daily when they never reach us?

The matter of withholding mail from a city of 500,000 people whose interests those in authority claim to be so zealously guarding, is no trifling breach of faith, and cannot be lightly regarded, especially when practically every one interested is absolutely innocent of any fault.

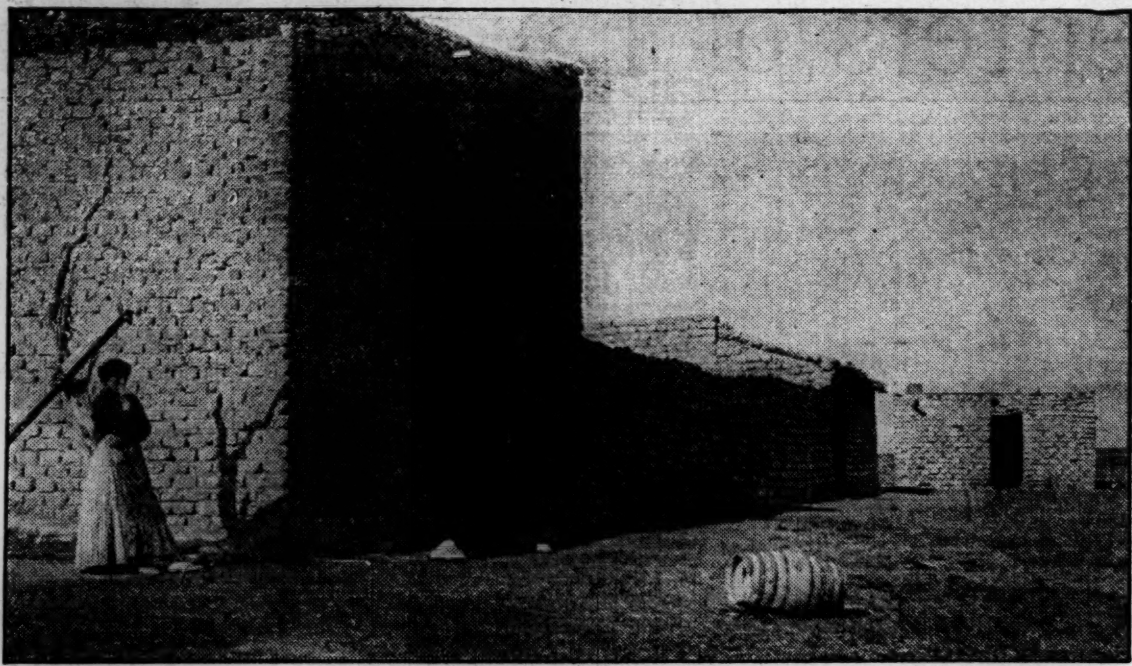
August 10th.—No longer any doubt exists that Carranza is withholding foreign mail and only sending that from the interior, while giving out the impression that all mail is being delivered promptly. The reason for this course is unknown to anyone here. It is a matter which should be investigated by the postal union without delay.

The morning papers say that five carloads of flour and the same of corn were received by the authorities yesterday and placed on sale to relieve the distress in the city, and that the "Beneficencia Publica" has made arrangements for giving rations of soup to the poor, and for selling bread at greatly reduced prices; also that Carranza has sent 10 carloads of cattle from Veracruz to relieve the market of the exorbitant price of meat; but flour has advanced from \$100 to \$150 per sack within a week and is still on the increase; corn has remained at practically the same price, bakeries are only keeping their doors open for a very short time in the morning. The price of meats have become so excessive that they are entirely prohibitive for the masses; the sending of a few carloads of beefs will only result in increased profit for the dealers.

The political situation is being little discussed as it is the belief of most people that the Washington authorities have comprehended the necessities of the case and are working earnestly and intelligently to bring about a solution, for which they will wait as patiently as possible. The Guatemalan minister left yesterday and the minister of Brazil will leave tomorrow. At a meeting of the heads of the department of public works yesterday Alfredo Robles Dominguez, the new chief, stated that by order of General Carranza he would immediately initiate such necessary improvements as would give employment to a large number of the unemployed of the city in order "to relieve the great poverty which now exists in the federal district."

Certainly this work is most urgently needed and the people as urgently need the work; it is hoped that this time the statement will not prove as illusive as similar ones have in the past. The publication of the telegrams sent by Carranza to the presidents of Brazil and Argentina asking them to refrain from entering into any conference with other South American republics and the United States regarding the situation in Mexico has created considerable speculation, and has called out expressions of adhesion from two or three of Carranza's supporters, also editorials in some of the papers. One in the *Mexicano* is certainly unique and interesting; it claims that there have been but three revolutions in Mexico, viz., that of the Independence, the Reforma, and the present which has completely purified the political atmosphere, a most regrettable but absolutely necessary experience which has finally brought the country into its own. Such reading of the facts of history, and such an outlook on present conditions are astonishing and bewildering to those who look from the outside.

Aug. 12th.—Mr. O'Connor, the American Red Cross agent, has succeeded in getting his soup distribution arrangements into good working order and is giving relief to a large number. Six stations have been opened and more than 6000 rations of soup are being given away daily. The sales by the Constitutional authorities of the more important staples is having the effect to relieve to some extent the seriousness of the situation for the present, though no appreciable drop in prices has been noted; on the contrary the price of meat has advanced, some cuts of beef sold to-



Sheep ranchers' adobe houses, Argentina

ARGENTINA HAS VARIED ZONES OF STOCK RAISING

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES—In Argentina it is the amount of rainfall that governs what land shall be used for; and it has not been a case of the succession of more profitable commodities replacing one another as happened in the United States during its period of expansion. In the latter country the cattle men were pushed off the rich Mississippi and Missouri farm lands so that crops paying more than cattle might be raised. Just as the farmers ousted the cattle men, so they in turn drove the sheep men off the better class of foothill country into the poorest and most inaccessible places. Sheep can live where very few other animals can, so it is only logical that they should be placed on these least desirable lands.

Rainfall decreases towards the west from Buenos Aires to practically nil in the Andine provinces of San Juan, Mendoza, and Salta. This decrease is so regular that zones might almost be drawn on the map in the form of concentric circles, with Buenos Aires as a center, showing what the lands are good for. First comes the circle enclosing the vast farm areas in which wheat, maize, oats, potatoes and truck are raised. There are a few cattle in this area as well as sheep in the province of Entre Rios but this is only a very small part of the total. Next comes a huge zone extending as far as San Luis, Santiago del Estero and the pampa which comprises the cattle belt. Here there is much less rainfall and the camp grass is sparser and coarser. Beyond, live the sheep. Anywhere where a few blades of grass will spring up sheep are placed and thrive. There are parts in the Argentine, particularly in Patagonia, which is exclusively a sheep country, where these animals can be raised profitably with one sheep for every five acres.

In the west, where the mountain streams, which are few and far between, come down, there are little oases. Irrigation has been applied by most modern methods so that out in the desert sheep lands, cities have sprung up with specialized industries that form a very important part of the country's business. For example, Mendoza has developed into a huge vineyard which extends just as far as the water supply will allow irrigation. At Tucuman large quantities of sugar are raised, but only on a very small area of land. Cotton, oranges, etc., each comes from little irrigated areas in the outside zone; but in the main it is a very dry and unproductive area, good only as a pasture for sheep.

In the mountains, or what might be termed the fourth zone, will be found the minerals. In places even cactus does not grow, so that this land cannot be counted upon to be good for anything unless some daring prospectors find sources of mineral wealth there. At present there are no mines of any consequence in the Argentine, so this remains for the future.

NEW WATERWORKS FOR CALI, COLOMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—Call, on the west coast of Colombia, will receive bids Nov. 28 for the construction of a waterworks for supplying the city with a potable water supply ample for 50,000 persons. The commerce department is informed.

PERUVIAN VESSEL IN COMMERCIAL WORK

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—Peru is evidently trying the experiment in a small way, proposed in the United States Congress last winter, of using naval vessels for mercantile purposes in time of peace. El Comercio of Lima, Peru, under date of July 29, states that the naval transport Iquitos has just completed extensive repairs in the local navy yard, and made a satisfactory trial trip preparatory to her departure for England with a cargo of guano. The vessel will be manned by a naval crew, with naval officers in command, but for this commercial enterprise, it has been leased to the Peruvian Corporation. This company placed its freight rates so high that the vessel was of no service to Peruvian exporters in

general, consequently there was considerable dissatisfaction aroused, which resulted in a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies. The minister of marine was directed to present to the Chamber all the information in his possession relating to the subject, particularly as to whether the insurance was sufficient to purchase a new vessel in case of the loss of the Iquitos, and as to whether this enterprise had violated any private rights. A detailed statement of the repairs, which cost some \$10,000, was also demanded.

AMERICAN IN PERU IS ENTERTAINED

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

LIMA, Peru—On the occasion of the recent visit of Prof. L. S. Rowe to Lima, he was entertained by Benton McMillan, American minister to Peru, who gave a reception in his honor on July 25, at which were present a large number of the most distinguished business and professional men of the country.

After a two weeks' visit in Lima, Professor Rowe departed for Callao on the 28th of July intending to continue his journey southward. On the occasion of the celebration of the independence of Peru, July 29, Professor Rowe directed to El Comercio a congratulatory telegram, expressing not only his wishes for the prosperity and progress of Peru, but his faith, as a believer in Pan Americanism in the development between the western nations, of a policy of frankness and mutual respect. He also exchanged cordial telegrams with the Rector Señor Pardo, the faculty, and the student body, of the venerable and illustrious University of the San Marco.

PEOPLE'S THEATER TO BE FORMED BY EMANUEL REICHER

NEW YORK—Wage earners will be in the majority among those for whom Emanuel Reicher, the German actor-manager who organized the Modern Stage for the production of modern plays last season, has just announced he will establish an auxiliary branch to be known as the American People's Theater. The new project will also present modern plays but, unlike the parent body, which gives its productions before subscribers, it will recruit its following by distribution of tickets to organizations and to individuals in the order of application, and at reduced rates, the highest of which will be 75 cents. The rates for the Modern Stage range from \$1 to \$5.

Herr Reicher was identified with the Freie Bühne in Berlin when that movement to give the modern dramatists a hearing was in its infancy, and what the Independent Stage did for Germany he hopes the Modern Stage and its auxiliary, the American People's theater, will do for the modern drama in America. He has leased the Garden theater for 30 weeks, and here the performances of the two societies will be given. Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson's drama, "When the New Wine Blooms," will be the first offering of the Modern Stage in November.

Gerhart Hauptmann's drama, "The Weavers," suppressed when it was first acted in Germany, will be the first production of the Peoples theater. The play deals with the poverty and uprising of the starving weavers of Silesia, Germany, and when the highest courts finally permitted its performance, it was widely discussed and successful as well. Herr Reicher has engaged more than 40 players. This company will be retained throughout the season, and will alternate in the production of the two societies.

The repertoire will include groups of one-act plays by American authors in addition to plays by foreign dramatists of note. Among the former will be "The Finger of God," "According to Darwin," and "The Noble Lord," by Percival Wilde; "The Dollar" and "The King" by David Pinski; and "The Girl in the Coffin" by Theodore Dreiser. Anton Tschekow's "Uncle Vanja," a drama of Russian life; "Madonna Diadora," a romantic scene by the Austrian poet, von Hofmannsthal, and Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" will be other offerings. Herr Reicher will appear in a number of these, especially in "When the New Wine Blooms," which will be given its first performance in America under his direction.

Julius Hopp, who has for a number of years given performances of plays and many concerts to the masses through the Wage Earners' League, is associated with Herr Reicher in the new movement.

MAX RABINOFF ANNOUNCES HIS OPERA SEASON

Four weeks of opera will be given at the Boston opera house beginning Monday, Nov. 15, according to a formal statement issued Tuesday by Max Rabinoff. The season will be conducted, as former announcements, provisionally made, have explained, under the combined auspices of Mr. Rabinoff and Mme. Pavlowa, with a guarantee fund, subscribed by Boston men and women, to cover a possible deficit. The name Boston grand opera company has been adopted. A tour of American cities is planned, and the opening is to be in Chicago Oct. 4. Cities included in the tour are New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, St. Paul, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Detroit, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Toronto, Washington, Baltimore and Louisville.

In his statement Mr. Rabinoff says that when he set about acquiring the property of the disbanded Boston opera company and reassembling certain of the artists, he discerned that the citizens of Boston, while probably not able to support a long season of opera, could comfortably maintain a short season. He concluded that the citizens of other localities would also be interested in short seasons and that enough engagements could be found to keep a company occupied all winter. For a successful carrying out of such a year's work by a national traveling company, he is stipulating for guarantee funds that the serious support of the communities may be enlisted and that possible loss shall be guarded against.

MISS ANGLIN IN GREEK THEATER

Margaret Anglin's recent production of "Electra" in the University of California Greek theater at Berkeley, Cal., is hailed by the critics on the Pacific coast as an even greater triumph for her art than her Iphigenia and Medea.

Roy Harrison Danforth in the Oakland Tribune says the production gave "a new norm for the modern presentation of ancient drama. We shall measure future ones up to this, for it was a greater thing than 'Iphigenia' in its depth and variety, a more wonderful thing than 'Medea' in the intensity of its sheer humanism. Miss Anglin played it with an understanding of these superiorities. She rose above her former triumphs with supreme ease. 'Iphigenia in Aulis,' with its tendency somewhat toward an emotional drama, furnished fit introduction to the series. 'Medea' saw passionate periods tempered, in retrospect at least, by a certain unattractiveness which the actress art had to overcome. 'Electra' reached fittingly to the heights where histrionic power and the most human of material could react to the production of a compound of ascendant worth."

Of Mr. Livingstone Pratt Mr. Danforth writes: "The Greek theater stage is beset with problems. It is extraordinarily unwieldy; its entrances are impossible; the difficulties of effectively lighting it are monstrous."

"Over these impediments Platt picked his way without a stumble. Ingenious placing of spot lights, higher in angle than they had ever been used before, and the quick exclusion of the abominable footlights and the still more execrable string of incandescents that used to hide players from audience for the first time have adequately illuminated the stage. In combination of lighting and color he has followed a scheme of motives that lent continuously increased vividness to the scenes. The blocking in of ends of the stage permitted better manipulation of the remaining room. In costuming, the handling of the chorus pictures, the use of colors in drapery—the thing the drapery hid as well as the things it permitted to be seen—the new arrangement of exits and in other ways he worked admirably to increase the beauty of the plays. The abundance of flat color masses on this stage gave him opportunity for the practise of his inclinations toward that artistic style and he made pictures on the cold concrete where no pictures ever were before."

"It is good that we may discover in this season of Greek plays some lasting purpose for our use. The Greek theater has too little lived up to its name. We have had senior extravaganzas and junior farces and agricultural shows, Shakespeare and Stephen Phillips and Shaw, rallies and bonfires, cheering and hollering and screeching, farce and melodrama and opera and pageantry, playing and singing and dancing and gymnastics. Can we not find fitter place for some of these, and may we not finally come to maintaining some of the dignity of the theater that ought to adhere to it and using it once in a while for the purpose which its name expresses? We have not Anglin always with us, but we have at least the place and apparently the industry and possibly the art to make some approximation of fit performance of the masters to whom recently we have been so well trained."

AMERICAN THEATER NOTES

Chicago this week is being entertained by four plays new to that city. Walker Whiteside has brought "The Ragged Messenger," which he first presented in Buffalo recently, to the Princess theater. At the Powers Bernard Granville is playing the lead in "He Comes Up Smiling," a dramatization of George Sherman's novel in which Douglas Fairbanks appeared last season. At the Illinois the Castles and Frank Tinney are appearing in "Watch Your Step." Roi Cooper Meador's business fare, "It Pays to Advertise," taken West after a long run in New York, is crowding the house at Cohan's Grand Opera house. Plays that run on are "Kick In," at the Olympic, Margaret Illington in "The Lie" at the Cort, "Pollyanna" at the Blackstone, "The Only Girl" at the Garrick and "Molly and I" at the La Salle opera house. "Inside the Lines" is booked for the Cort Oct. 3. The next day Anna Pavlowa and the Boston Opera Company will open an engagement at the Auditorium.

"Husband and Wife" will be the title of Charles Kenyon's new play for the use of Margaret Lawrence.

Publicity is getting to be a vital factor in the motion picture business. The exhibitor is coming more and more to realize that both his theaters and the films he shows must be kept constantly before the eyes of the public from which his audiences are recruited. And now it has remained for the film men to introduce an innovation in the publicity business. Two distributing companies will soon put into operation two bureaus or traveling press agents. With headquarters in various large cities these agents will go to the assistance of any exhibitor whose publicity has lost its power.

Richard Ordynski, who staged Gertrude Hoffman's vaudeville version of "Sumurun," has bought the European rights to "The Last Laugh" and will produce it as a one-act pantomime. His contract does not include England.

Miss Julie Herne, daughter of James A. Herne, is now leading the cast which has opened the York theater in New York.

Feats of memorizing are often topic of discussion among stage folk. In Los Angeles recently Amelia Bingham was engaged to play the part of the Widow Opyke in "The New Henrietta." But she was forced to give up the work. Miss Crews—Laura Hope Crews—was sent for, arriving from New York on Thursday night. Going to her hotel, she started memorizing, rehearsed all the next day and played the part that night without a hitch.

A movement in New York to form a club for motion picture actresses is said to be an attempt to raise their profession in the estimation of the public. Miss Lillian Tucker, one of the leaders in the plan, says that through such an organization the public can be moved to accept motion picture acting as a profession worthy of woman's attention.

W. J. Ferguson has been engaged to play the part of George Merry in the production of "Treasure Island" at the Punch and Judy theater in New York. Mr. Ferguson first appeared on the stage with the Ford stock company in Washington in 1884 and was afterward for a long time a member of Wallack's company. He has created a long list of roles and played in the companies of several famous actors. Long John Silver's part will be presented by Edward Emery and Frank Sylvester will play the beggar, Pew.

Charles Cherry has been engaged to play the leading male comedy roles in Grace George's company at the Playhouse in New York.

The title of the play in which May Irwin is appearing has been changed from "No. 13 Washington Square" to "33 Washington Square." It is said that a large number of letters of protest against the use of the figure 13 were received. Miss Irwin has recently made Charlotte Carter assistant stage manager at the Park theater in New York. This is the first time a woman has held such a position on Broadway.

Adele Blood is soon to begin rehearsals of a new comedy by Wilson Collinson entitled "When Kittie Comes Home." Gertrude Hoffman plans to introduce a diving scene into her vaudeville edition of "Sumurun." Motion pictures of this scene will be sent on ahead of the company, to be shown in cities in which Miss Hoffman will appear.

Catherine Calvert, widow of Paul Armstrong, will appear later in the season in a new play of his, written around her abilities and characteristics. The play is entitled "Rosa the Glad." In all his other plays, it will be recalled, the dominant figures were men. Miss Calvert is now directing two one act vaudeville plays written by Mr. Armstrong, "The Bank's Half Million" and "Woman Proposes."

E. H. Sothorn will begin his tour in Suro's "The Two Virtues" at the Belasco theater in Washington, Sept. 27. A week later he will come to the Booth theater in New York.

The London company, which will produce "Quinn's" in the United States is due to arrive in New York Oct. 18. The company will be in charge of Frederick Harrison and the leading parts will be taken by Frederick Ross and Margaret Watson. The play will be produced in one of the Shubert theaters.

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NEWSPAPER IS ISSUED BY THE REPUBLICANS

Candidates for Nomination for First and Second Places on Ticket Argue Reasons for Their Choice in Party Organ

Candidates for the Republican nominations for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor are given an opportunity to state their political views in the Massachusetts Republican, a party newspaper, the first issue of which is being mailed to Republican leaders throughout the state by the publishers, the Republican Club of Massachusetts.

It is announced on the editorial page of this four-page newspaper that it will be published "from time to time" for the purpose of "setting forth the Republican issues and the claims of its candidates to preferment by the voters." In this respect it is along the lines of the proposition advocated in the last two legislatures to have the state issue such a paper for all political parties.

The committee on publication in charge of the Republican club's paper consists of Courtenay Crocker, president of the club; Eugene C. Hultman, secretary, and former Representative Roger Wolcott.

The Massachusetts Republican contains besides much information about primary and election dates, corrupt practices, laws, rallies and the Republican Club, statements from Lieutenant-Governor Cushing, Samuel W. McCall and Eugene N. Foss, candidates for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, and Calvin Coolidge and Guy A. Ham, the two candidates for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. McCall contributed the shortest statement and Mr. Foss the longest.

Lieutenant-Governor Cushing in his statement makes a point of his training for the governorship, saying in part:

"I have served nine terms in the House of Representatives, have been a member of the leading committees including the recess investigation of state departments, and of the committee on ways and means, and have taken an active part in most of the legislation in the last decade. As speaker, all legislation passed under my eye and the duty of making committee appointments obliged me to know thoroughly all the influences at work for and against legislation.

"My positions as president of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and as chairman of the Massachusetts child labor committee have brought me in close contact with the social problems of the day and with those who are solving them.

"A year's experience in the council as Lieutenant-Governor has rounded out 16 years of public service, the first six of which were passed on the Boston school board, two of them as president of the board. In all these positions I have had to pass upon questions of great public interest to all the citizens of the state."

Mr. Cushing makes a plea for better considered laws and abandonment of the annual election system. He is disinclined to favor the so-called "short ballot," although he thinks there may be merit in the proposition to have the Governor appoint the attorney-general, his legal adviser.

Mr. McCall devotes about half his statement to national issues, stating that the Republican party stands for "tariff release and for an independent tariff commission."

Relative to Massachusetts conditions, Mr. McCall says in part:

"In Massachusetts under the leadership of Democrat governors there is an alarming increase in state expenditure. The promised Utopias held up to the voters before election have been laid upon the shelf after elections have been won and promises have been redeemed by an unbusinesslike conduct of public affairs. What the commonwealth wants is not new taxes which will add to the public burdens, no matter how they may be concealed, but it wants a comprehensive management of state affairs and a sincere devotion to administrative economy. Duplication of public work must be stopped. Commissions must not work at cross purposes and such agencies of administration as do not give a good account of themselves must be radically amended or be done away with entirely. Biennial elections and more power and responsibility for the Governor are advocated by Mr. McCall.

Mr. Foss starts his statement with the declaration that a nominee for Governor should be chosen who stands for something that will attract a winning total vote. He then tells why he believes issues on which Lieutenant-Governor Cushing and Mr. McCall are running will not attract the voters, and finally advocates national prohibition as the main issue about which the Republicans should rally.

The national administration, the President's foreign policy and the tariff are subjects on which the voters have formed opinions or which might serve to give Governor Walsh strength indirectly, says Mr. Foss. Extravagance on Beacon hill, charged against Governor Walsh, is hard to sustain because the Legislature has been Republican, adds Mr. Foss.

Advocating national prohibition for the Republican platform, Mr. Foss declares that Governor Walsh defied the people when he vetoed the liquor transportation bill, a temperance measure. He believes that such a plank will attract independent voters and temperance Democrats.

From "The Prohibition headquarters" there came an announcement today that William Shaw, their candidate for Governor, is to make a seven weeks' tour of

the state, beginning Thursday at a noon rally in Faneuil hall. Mr. Shaw is to be accompanied by President Ira Landtrick of Ward-Belmont College, Nashville, Tenn.

Prior to tomorrow's rally, the Prohibition speakers, accompanied by others prominent in the temperance movement, will parade through some of the principal streets of Boston in automobiles, the route having been set as follows: Boylston street, near the Public Garden, to Tremont, Park, Beacon, Arlington, Boylston, Massachusetts avenue, Huntington avenue, Copley square, St. James, Park square, Columbus avenue, Roxbury Crossing, Roxbury street, Linden Park street, Tremont, Pleasant, Washington, Dudley, Warren, Grove Hall, Washington, Talbot avenue, Dorchester avenue, Savin Hill avenue, Stoughton street, Columbia road, Boston, Dorchester street, Broadway, Dorchester avenue, Summer, Federal, Postoffice square, Congress, Exchange, Dock square, Faneuil Hall square to Faneuil hall.

Following the Faneuil hall rally there will be rallies at Waltham, Weston, South Sudbury, Wayland, East Marlboro and Marlboro in the late afternoon and at the Westboro grange hall at 8 p. m.

Having walked 300 miles about Massachusetts on foot, former Congressman Frederick S. Deitrick of Cambridge, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, plans now to travel in a motor car in which between today and Sept. 21 he hopes to cover about 2000 miles, speaking at 300 rallies.

Leaving Cambridge at 9:15 his schedule calls for rallies at Arlington Heights car barn at 9:45; East Lexington post-office, 10; Lexington town hall, 10:15; Concord town hall, 10:40; Concord Junction, 11; Acton postoffice, 11:30; North Acton, 11:45; Littleton common, 12:10 p. m.; Ayer, 12:30.

President Sidney W. Winslow of the United Shoe Machinery Company has issued a public statement denying that he or the company owns or controls a chain of newspapers or are being used to further the interest of one of the candidates for the Republican nomination for Governor. It has been reported in political circles that the shoe machinery company was aiding Mr. McCall and opposing Lieutenant-Governor Cushing.

President Winslow's statement reads in part as follows:

"There is no truth in any of these statements. The company is not meddling in politics, either state or local. It has not now and never has had any interest whatever in any newspaper, with the single exception of the Beverly Times, of the preferred stock of which it owns 25 shares. The editor and proprietor of the Beverly Times is, I believe, now a supporter of Mr. Gardner, as he always has been. Individually, I do not own a controlling interest in any publication, and I am not the largest single owner in any publication. I have never tried to influence the news or editorial columns of any newspaper, either for Mr. Cushing or against him, and I have not intimated to any person that I favored the nomination of any candidate for Governor. I have taken no interest in the present campaign one way or another, and I have made no financial contribution to any candidate for any office, either directly or indirectly."

The "Mr. Gardner" referred to is Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, a supporter of Lieutenant-Governor Cushing.

A letter has been sent to the press by Dr. Charles Fleischer of the Sunday Commons in which he states that he favors the candidacy of Mr. Cushing "because he has come out so strongly and squarely on what is, and ought to be, the one most important issue before the people of this commonwealth." By this Dr. Fleischer says he means the proposed constitutional amendment "which is to prevent forever the use of public funds for sectarian purposes."

A reception is to be given at the Boston City Club Thursday evening to the candidates on the Democratic state ticket and all the members of the state committee, district committees and town committees of Norfolk county.

Former Assistant Attorney-General Leon R. Eyles is scheduled to preside. Addresses will be given by Daniel M. Prendergast, Harold Williams, candidate for attorney-general; Jacob C. Morse, candidate for state auditor; Hon. Edward P. Barry, candidate for lieutenant-governor, and Daniel Daley.

RAILROAD INJUNCTION PLEA UP FRIDAY

After a brief hearing, Judge Wait of the superior court has put over until Friday the question of injunction proceedings sought against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company and others, which has been brought by Thomas M. Reynolds of Boston. Counsel for one of the respondents asked the court to allow time to make a thorough examination of the complaint. The bill is brought to recover on \$224,000 face value two-year 5 per cent gold notes of 1913 due in May this year, but are alleged to have defaulted. The suit seeks to reach certain of the defendant company's property and apply it to the plaintiff's claim. The property sought by the plaintiff is amounts due the respondent under contracts with the American Express Company, Western Union and government mail contracts.

BOARD TO RULE ALPENA, MICH.

ALPENA, Mich.—By a majority of 251 Alpena adopted the commission form of government at a special election. A mayor and council of five will be elected next April. Officeholders will be reduced from 50 to 18, says the Grand Rapids Press.

CLUB COMMITTEE NAMED

Members of the Dartmouth Club of Boston met last night at their club room in the Bellevue and elected a committee of five to nominate candidates for the annual election of officers on the evening of Sept. 27.

APPLE GROWERS TO LEARN OF GRADING LAW

Workings of New Massachusetts Fruit Packing and Branding Statute to Be Exemplified at 29 Meetings in State

Apple growers of Massachusetts will be shown how to grade, pack and brand their product in accordance with a new state law that goes into effect July 1, 1916, at 29 meetings to be held this autumn at different points in the state. The state board of agriculture and the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association have arranged these meetings jointly. Experts from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and a Nova Scotia grower experienced in marketing apples under the "Canadian Fruit Marks Act" are to be the instructors.

New York, Maine and Canada have a similar apple-grading and branding law in force. The Massachusetts measure was drafted by a special committee called by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and representing all branches of the apple industry in New England. The specifications of the law and the regulations for its enforcement as adopted by Wilfrid Wheeler, secretary of the state board of agriculture, will be fully explained at each meeting. Apples are to be graded as "fancy," "A," "B" or "ungraded."

The first meeting will be in charge of Prof. F. C. Sears of the state college at the Southern New England country fair at New Bedford on Sept. 15. The other meetings under Professor Sears will be at Springfield Oct. 7, Board of Trade rooms in the evening; Dalton, Fred Crane farm 2 p. m. and Great Barrington 8 p. m. Oct. 8; Williamsburg, Harry Wright farm 2 p. m., Oct. 9; Segrean, Bristol county school 2 p. m. Oct. 14; Worcester, Chamber of Commerce 2 p. m. Oct. 16, and Greenfield 8 p. m. Oct. 21.

The other exemplifications will be conducted by W. H. Woodworth of Berwick, Nova Scotia, assisted by Alden Brett of Abington, Mass., a recent graduate of the state college. Mr. Woodworth is a large fruit grower in the Annapolis valley and has had extended experience in packing apples under the "Canadian Fruit Marks Act."

Messrs. Woodworth and Brett are to appear at Boston, the Fruit and Produce Exchange at 2 p. m., and Haverhill, Grange hall, 8 p. m. on Oct. 4; Newbury, Noyes farm, 2 p. m., Oct. 5; Danvers, Essex county school, 2 p. m., Oct. 6; Littleton, H. L. Frost farm, 2 p. m., Oct. 7; Leominster, Dennis Wheeler farm, 2 p. m., and Fitchburg, 8 p. m., Oct. 8, and Hardwick, Mixer farm, 2 p. m., Oct. 9. The following week the meetings will all be held at 2 p. m.; at Athol, Oct. 11; Colrain, Copeland farm, Oct. 12; Ashfield, Townsley farm, Oct. 13; Amherst, Bay Road Fruit farm, Oct. 14; Granville, William Gibbons, Oct. 15; and Monson, Memorial hall lawn, Oct. 16.

The final week's meetings will also be held at 1 p. m., except that at Brockton, which comes at 8 p. m. These meetings are scheduled as follows: Warren, Tuttle farm, Oct. 18; Grafton, Fortimer farm, Oct. 19; Framingham, Belches farm, Oct. 20; Medway, Russell hall, Oct. 21; Sandwich, Faunce experiment farm, Oct. 22, and Marshfield, L. S. Richards, and Brockton, Oct. 23.

Efforts are being made to encourage a better market in the New England states, for Nova Scotia applies this year. It is understood that this has been induced by the exceptionally high freight rates now being demanded by ocean carriers.

A contest recently was held in New England as a part of this campaign, and the six winners were awarded free trips to the maritime provinces. The winners were: Mrs. M. Lawrence Barnes, 9 Morrell place, Lynn; Miss Adela Ober, 88½ Chatham street, Lynn; Mrs. W. S. Harlow, 21 Franklin avenue, Swampscott; A. J. Hayes, Pemberton square, Boston; Fred W. Davenport, 14 Holyoke street, Malden; G. W. McGraw, 62 Albion street, Medford.

There were 71 competitors in the contest. They sent in names of persons who formerly lived in the maritime provinces and in Newfoundland. Altogether more than 50,000 names were thus secured and each of these persons will be requested to help the Nova Scotia apple producers by buying a barrel of Nova Scotia apples.

The following committee decided on the winners, after carefully comparing lists: F. A. Tupper, president of the Canadian Club of Boston; Richard E. Johnston, vice-president Intercolonial Club; Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association.

TENNESSEE BACK FROM HAITI

PHILADELPHIA—The cruiser Tennessee arrived at the federal quarantine station at Reedy Island, Delaware, 40 miles south of Philadelphia, Tuesday from Haiti. The ship will be there for three days, after which she will leave for Portsmouth, N. H.

SUFFRAGE RALLIES TONIGHT

Boston Equal Suffrage Association will hold open-air rallies in East Boston tonight at 7:30 at Maverick square, and at 8:30 at Central square. A street meeting will be held in Clary square, Hyde Park, from 7:30 to 9 p. m. Mrs. Frederick Milliken is to speak.

UTAH JUDGE RESIGNS

SALT LAKE, Utah—The announcement was made here Tuesday that John A. Marshall, United States district judge for Utah, had resigned. It was announced that he had left for New York city to engage in private practice.

COUNCIL VOTES FOR SALE OF PROBATE COURT HOUSE SITE

Unanimous Approval of Plan to Dispose of Property but Street Paving Project Fails

Mayor Curley's fourth trial to secure action on the part of the city council on his proposed optioning and probable sale of the old probate court building site in Tremont street and Court square for \$475,000 to the Kimball Building Trust was successful, for the required two third membership was present yesterday afternoon and voted unanimously in favor of the proposition. The council, however, by a vote of 5 to 2 refused to amend the city ordinances to permit the mayor to use the money resulting from the sale for street rebuilding.

Before council had taken final action on the sale of the probate court site and had refused to allow the money to be applied elsewhere than for the payment of city debts, Mayor Curley argued when the executive committee met that the money was necessary for the repaving of Albany street, which would cost \$125,000, and the repaving of Broadway in South Boston at \$80,000.

The mayor asked the councilmen to amend the ordinance which was passed last year providing that the proceeds from the sale of buildings, lands, and the like, other than school buildings and lands, be used for paying off the city debt, so as to make it possible for the mayor and city council to appropriate such proceeds for city improvements on occasions like the present. He said that he believed thoroughly in the policy of applying proceeds of this nature to paying off the city debt, but he also believed that there were times when the city would be the better served by applying the proceeds elsewhere.

Councilman Storow said: "We have already appropriated \$1,200,000 for 572 miles of streets, about \$2100 for each mile. The mayor informs us that Albany street has not been paved for 20 years. Assuming that each year the proportion appropriated for each mile of street has been the same, Albany street then has been entitled to about \$5000 a year. If the appropriations for street work during these 20 years had been properly used, there would now be about \$100,000 for Albany street repairs. I do not mean by this that we would have \$100,000 in actual cash for Albany street, but that the money not used on Albany street in these 20 years should have been used to such good advantage on the other streets that they should now be in condition to spare this amount for Albany street exclusively. Instead of this, however, the mayor is preparing to spend all of the \$475,000 on work, the larger part of which is current expense."

WOMEN PREPARE FOR BAZAAR

Plans for the Florence Crittenton League bazaar, which is to be held at the Copley-plaza hotel, Nov. 16 and 17, are being developed. Among the women who are interested in the coming bazaar are: Mrs. Guy W. Currier, Mrs. Edwin N. Chapman, Mrs. W. C. Chamberlain, Mrs. A. E. Chandler, Mrs. A. B. Lounsbury, Mrs. Eugene Fellner, Mrs. John T. Lodge, Mrs. W. J. Champion, Mrs. Emery B. Gibbs, Mrs. C. Peter Clark, Mrs. J. Dudley Clark, Mrs. Florence Wilbur, Mrs. J. Frederick Brown, Mrs. Sarah R. Reed, Mrs. Winburn Adams, Mrs. W. Frank Allen, Mrs. Rena S. Coville, Mrs. Frank A. Day, Mrs. Robert Hoffman, Mrs. Herbert G. Pratt, Miss Grace M. Miller, Mrs. Reuben Thomas and Mrs. Marcus Morton.

DAHLIA AND FRUIT EXHIBITION

The annual dahlia exhibition of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be held at Horticultural hall Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 11 and 12. While the ever popular dahlia will be the chief feature of this show there will be exhibits of other seasonable flowers as well as of fruits and vegetables. The exhibition is free and will be open Saturday from 12 to 6 and Sunday from 2 to 6 o'clock.

WALTHAM CAR SERVICE CHANGE

Beginning today and until further notice Waltham cars will run to and from Watertown square only because of repairs being made on the Arsenal-street bridge, Watertown. Passengers wishing to reach Waltham may take a Watertown-Arsenal-street car from Central square or a Watertown car from Harvard square, making connections at Watertown square for Waltham cars.

UNIVERSITY AIDS CRAFTS

MILWAUKEE—The University of Wisconsin has gone into the shops to aid the workmen. Through the extension courses 50 classes have been held in factories, offices and public libraries, where the craftsmen may have the benefit of expert advice and instruction without losing the time of attending school. Nine hundred such students have been registered recently, says the Chicago Herald.

ALIEN PRIMARY CLASS DROPPED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The school enrollment of the opening day was 15,797, a figure 482 greater than the enrollment on the first day last year. In West Springfield the usual influx of children who cannot speak English was missing, and the class which has always been held at the Main street school for these foreign-born pupils has been discontinued.

TO THE PUBLIC

Since its organization, twenty-eight years ago, the Newton Center Woman's Club has been non-partisan in all matters of religion and politics. We sincerely hope there will be no misunderstanding on this point, since no action has ever committed the Club to any cause which would mar this principle for which we stand. This statement approved and its publication ordered by vote of Executive Board, August 17, 1915. Signed PRISCILLA ORDWAY, Corresponding Secretary.

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Our Furniture is the kind that gives satisfaction for years to come; all the usual furniture faults are eliminated in advance before the furniture is selected, rather than after it reaches the customer's home. That's one reason why our furniture business is increasing at such a rapid rate.

The Finest Quality of Furniture, Yet Priced Moderately, is One of Our Features. As a Witness We Venture to Quote This:



Toilet Table of the
3-Piece Mahogany
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Price complete, 109.50

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The grand old substantiality evidenced in the Colonial Period Furniture, together with the general beauty of its rich, simple lines, finds favor with the majority of customers.

Toilet Table—Bureau—Chiffonier
All Complete at

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(A very special value)

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These men, skilled in the art of choosing and arranging interior home fittings of all kinds in a tasteful yet economical way, are at your service free of all charge. Estimates gladly furnished on request. Phone Oxford 3200.

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TESTS ANNOUNCED FOR MANY PLACES

Open competitive examinations for positions in the classified services of the state of Massachusetts and the city of Boston, to be held in Boston within the next few months, are announced by the state civil service commission. Only citizens of the United States are eligible. Applications must be filed with the commission at least 10 days before the date announced below for the examinations.

Positions in the state's service, with the date of the examinations are as follows: Oct. 20, foremen of laborers, inspectors of work, class 22; 29, draftsmen, assistant draftsmen, class 25. Nov. 15, stenographers, class 9. Dec. 6, civil engineers, class 27; 6, sanitary engineers, class 31; 20, clerks, messengers, class 3. Jan. 20, prison watchmen, class 17. Feb. 11, janitors, class 24, and engineers of public buildings, class 26.

In the city's service the following are the positions offered: Oct. 1, policeman, class 14; 20, foremen of laborers, inspectors of work, class 22; 29, draftsmen, assistant draftsmen, class 25. Nov. 9, firemen, class 20; 15, stenographers, class 9; Dec. 6, civil engineers, class 27; 6, sanitary engineers, class 31; 20, clerks, messengers, class 3; Jan. 20, prison watchmen, class 17; Feb. 11, janitors, class 24, and engineers of public buildings, class 26.

NEPONSET FOLK PROTEST STABLE

It was voted at a meeting of 1000 Neponset citizens last evening in the square at Minot street and Neponset avenue to carry the protest of the neighborhood against the granting of a permit for an eight-horse stable for the Metropolitan Charcoal Company on Norwood street before the Boston health commissioner Thursday forenoon.

AMUSEMENTS

New Braves Field
Commonwealth Ave., Allston
"The Home of Big Things"
NEXT SUNDAY
at 3:30 P. M.
MAMMOTH BAND CONCERT

under leadership of
BARRINGTON SARGENT.
More than 125 musicians, the pick of Boston bands will participate. Proceeds go to Mass. Women's Suffrage Association.
Prices 50c, 25c, 15c for grandstand seats.
(200 box seats at 50c)
Seats now on sale at Filene's.

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to NORUMBEGA
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To PROVINCETOWN
100 MILE DAILY ROUND TRIP \$1
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COAST ARTILLERY IS SEEKING NEW CAMP

BOXFORD, Mass.—Members of the coast artillery corps who are having a two-weeks' field training in infantry work today packed their blanket rolls and, with shelter tents included in their luggage, started out to find another suitable camping ground.

The command is expected to arrive in Haverhill tonight. Camp is to be made there if the program is carried out and the men are to start back to Boxford tomorrow. Friday they are billed to break camp and hike to Boston. Yesterday the men were instructed in outpost duty by Col. Isaacmont B. Buck, U. S. A.

GOVERNOR SPEAKS AT WORCESTER FAIR

WORCESTER, Mass.—Governor Walsh spoke at the New England fair Tuesday. The Governor arrived shortly before 4 o'clock and made a brief address, during which he spoke in favor of introducing instruction in agriculture in the public schools of the state, on the ground that the entire commonwealth would be benefited if the people knew more about producing crops from the soil.

CAMBRIDGE HISTORY TEACHER

Frederick A. Galvin, principal of the Linden grammar school, Malden, has resigned to take a post as history teacher duty by Col. Isaacmont B. Buck, U. S. A. in the Cambridge high school.

True to
the
Grape

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

OYSTER'S RETURN TO THE TABLE

Oysters are again on the menu, and housewives may find a new way of serving them in these recipes from a bulletin issued by the United States bureau of fisheries.

Oyster Potpie—Put one pint oysters, with cup of water, into saucepan. Put on stove and heat slowly, adding one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, salt, and cayenne. Thicken with a little flour and allow to cook six minutes, stirring gently. Have ready light biscuit dough, cut into small squares, drop them in and boil until they are cooked through. If preferred, this dish may be baked in the oven, with a top crust.

Oyster Pie—Take one pint oysters. Line a baking dish with paste and put in the oysters, together with a small lump of butter and a teaspoonful of very finely chopped bacon. Season with salt and pepper, put on a top crust, and bake three fourths of an hour.

Yankee Oyster Pie—Put one pint oysters, with their liquor, into deep baking dish; add one and one half tablespoonfuls butter, and heat enough to melt butter. Stir in one tablespoonful cornstarch dissolved in one half cup cold water, salt and pepper to season, and a dash of cayenne, also a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Have ready a rather rich biscuit dough. Pat to half inch thickness the size of baking dish and lay on top of oysters. Bake until crust is done and lightly browned.

Oyster and Chicken Pie—Parboil a chicken, cut up into small pieces, and place in a deep baking dish. Over this place one pint oysters. Add two hard-boiled eggs cut into small pieces, a tablespoonful of butter, some celery chopped fine, salt, and cayenne. Moisten with flour and a gill of milk, put a puff paste on top, and bake about 40 minutes in a moderate oven.

Oyster Dumplings—Take a pint of oysters and put over them some lemon juice, salt and pepper, then put the dish aside in some cool place while you make the pastry. Roll nice puff paste very thin and cut in squares, with a pastry wheel, at least four inches square. Brush them over with a beaten egg (both yolk and white). Place upon each square three or four oysters and put a small piece of butter over them. Bring the four corners of the paste together and fasten with wooden toothpicks. Bake brown in a biscuit pan. Remove picks before serving.

Oyster Shortcake—Make a good shortcake dough, using two cupfuls sifted flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder, one half teaspoonful salt, two tablespoonfuls butter, one well-beaten egg, and one half cupful milk. Spread on greased biscuit tin and bake in hot oven. Split and spread with butter. For the filling: Scald one quart oysters in their liquor, skim, remove oysters and keep hot. Strain broth and return one cupful of it to saucepan. Mix together with two tablespoonfuls butter and one tablespoonful flour, stir into boiling

liquor and season to taste with salt, pepper, and celery salt. Let this just come to boiling point, then add three tablespoonfuls cream and the oysters. Stir a moment until well heated, then fill into shortcake and serve at once.

Oyster Pâté—Take one quart oysters and chop fine. Make one half pint rich drawn butter seasoned with salt and cayenne. Stir in the oysters and allow to boil five minutes. Pour into pastry shapes baked in pâté pans, put in the oven and cook two minutes. Serve immediately.

Pattern File

The very best original help that I have for my fancy work is the pattern file I made a year or so ago, writes a contributor to the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Besides the patterns I had purchased, I had saved others, cut from newspapers, and it was always a hard matter to find the pattern wanted when they were folded in a basket.

Take a large pasteboard box (mine is 16x18) and leave one side of bottom as hinged flap. Cut heavy wrapping paper two inches wider than the length of the box and twice the width plus two inches.

Fold all edges back one inch and paste, mitering the corners. This prevents folds from tearing so easily. Crease them in middle like sheet music. On the upper edge of side of each folder write a classification of the patterns it will contain, as household linens, alphabets, wreaths, children's wear, ladies' wear, crochet designs.

Trim off all matter not related to the pattern cut from papers, press and lay in folder right side up, folding only when necessary to make it fit. When you have another pattern to put away, or want to find one to use lift the lid of box, hinged side drops down, exposing the labeled edges of the folders, so it is but a moment's work to find the right one.

Sharp Knives

If the cook is to do good work in the way of cutting and carving, the mistress should see that all the kitchen knives are sharpened once a week and should insist that they be used only for purposes for which they are intended, and not for the many things they are used for when there are no other handy tools about. To this end it is a good plan to have a cotton flannel pad in the knife drawer to lay them on.

For the Card Index

The woman who keeps household accounts on cards in an index box can buy the cards for 5 cents a hundred—which means 50 cents a thousand, and a thousand cards will hold much information concerning expenditures, says the New York Times. These cards are also useful for recipes, directions for the maid's work, and various other household information.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE GAS METER

Another new invention—photographing the indicators on the gas meters every month—and the officials of gas companies are greatly impressed with the accuracy of the system.

The invention, it is claimed in a New York Sun article, removes the probability of mistake. When the gas man comes around at the end of the month to read the meter it has been the practice to read the four little dials with a more or less practised eye, copy the reading into a book, which was set before a clerk, who made out the bill which later came to the customer. There was always the probability of an error. Figures might be transposed, a mistake might be made in the original reading; the clerk who made out the bill might err, and gas officials realized that errors might favor the customer just as easily as the gas company.

The new invention changes all that. The meter reader is equipped with a small camera with a spool film. The camera fits accurately over the indicator in the gas meter and by pressing the button a flood of electric light is thrown on the dials and the exposure is made accurately, surely and permanently in one twenty-fifth of a second. A simple locking device makes it impossible to make two exposures on the same film and the meter reader can work twice as fast and many times as accurately as he could were he obliged to set the figures down in a book.

In order to make the operation as cheap as possible, readings are made from the negative by the bill clerk. The

spools of film are opposed to a tiny mirror in a frame and the clerk reels up the film like a motion picture film and copies the figures on to his bills. Identification of each meter is made possible by attaching a numbered tag below or to the side of the dials which is photographed at the same time the reading is made.

Of course it is perfectly possible to photograph electric meters just as easily as gas meters, and the invention is particularly valuable in recording electric meters, on which the arm is turned back to zero after each reading.

Old-Fashioned Way of Cleaning Plate

Boil an ounce of prepared hartshorn powder in a quart of water. While still on the fire, put into the vessel as much plate as it will hold. Let it boil a little, then take the plate out, drain over a saucepan and dry it before the fire. Put in more plate and repeat the proceeding until you have finished. Then put into the water some clean linen rags till all the water is soaked up. When dry the rags will be found excellent to clean plate, and are the very best things to clean brass locks and finger plate of doors. When the plate is quite dry, it must be rubbed bright with leather. Many plate powders contain a mixture of quicksilver, which is injurious to plate, but the preceding recipe may be used without damaging the plate in any way.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Sidecars for Band

One of the interesting features of an unusual motorcycle demonstration held at Milwaukee, Wis., was the way in which a 25-piece brass band was carried along the streets of the city during its participation in a night parade. Each member of the band was seated in a sidecar, the leader preceding the players and directing them by using a baton fitted at the tip with a small incandescent light which could be clearly seen by all the musicians following.

The problem of illuminating the music held on the instruments of the various players was solved in a simple manner, says Popular Mechanics. A small-globed electric lamp mounted in a reflector and connected with a storage battery carried under the seat, was provided in each sidecar. The lights were pinned to the caps, or coats, worn by the members of the band, while the wires connecting with them extended over the men's shoulders, so that they were entirely out

of the way and did not interfere with the playing. This feature of the parade was sufficiently novel to attract much attention.

Six motorcycle policemen rode at the head of the parade, and at the rear there were industrial divisions made up of sidevans and three-wheeled trucks.

Puzzle

Answer to preceding puzzle—Rhomboid: Shape, agent, enter, tepid, rides, defer, Selah, rated, Herod.

DIAGONAL
The words all contain the same number of letters. When written one under another, the diagonal from the upper left-hand letter to the lower right-hand letter spells the surname of an English author.

Cross words: 1. An Australian animal; 2. To set free; 3. To stigmatize; 4. A part broken off; 5. Weird; 6. A musical instrument; 7. To spend foolishly; 8. An inn.—St. Nicholas.

COMBINATION WEEK-END FROCK



The week-end visit presents almost more problems than pleasures, since Dame Fashion decrees appropriate clothes for every occasion, and the considerate woman wishes to appear well on account of her hostess, if more or less indifferent regarding the clothes question. The suit case is most unexpansive and a trunk, however small, is unnecessarily large.

Besides the traveling suit with tailored blouse, which is needed, there is usually required a pretty seasonable blouse, a dainty house dress, a frock for the evening and some sport clothes; but after the negligee and other necessary articles are placed in the suit case there seems no place for the evening frock, which is so essential.

A girl who went away very often, usually on Friday, with a crumpled suit case, concluded that one cause of the snugness was the extra petticoat and the lining of the evening frock. As dark blue was more fashionable for an evening frock than black, and her favorite color, she decided to select a model sent over from Paris by Callot Soeurs. It was of dark blue striped marquisette over dark blue taffeta, with a deep hip girdle of blue satin, and the under blouse of lace and rose pink charmeuse.

First she made a very handsome petticoat of dark blue taffeta which she could wear with her suit, and so save packing room, as it would serve also as a lining to her evening frock. Next a pretty camisole of lace shoulders and upper sleeves with a band of doubled chiffon to lengthen without being clumsy, and the lower half of pink charmeuse could be worn under her thin blouse. Thus the lining question was eliminated. Among the reduced imported materials she found some beautiful thin blue stuff,

and where the original skirt model boasted a width of twelve yards she compromised on six, as she had not the necessary height to carry well such voluminous folds. From the gores on the silk petticoat she secured enough, with a little extra silk, to make a hip yoke, on to which she sewed the thin material at the hip line, only going a very little at the top, but shirred finely and in three rows. The little jumper effect front and back, which gave so much cachet, she made of the transparent blue, finishing the edge and the curved neck and bottom with a tiny cord covered with the dark blue satin of the sash. Down the front, commencing just above the bust line, she added another strip of satin, as shown in the model. This extended to the hem of the frock, was outlined with the satin covered cord, and had a series of satin buttons alternating with satin loops.

The sash of blue satin, which passed under the jumper at front and back, was lightly folded, just enough to appear soft, and was tied in a dashing bow with one large soft loop and two ends on the left side. This she had attached by snappers, and sometimes she would wear it with the dressy blouse and suit skirt for a change.

The dressy blouse had long thin sleeves and when worn with the thin dark blue skirt and jumper was converted into an afternoon or semi-dress frock. Thus she had sufficient space to add a sport skirt, and a thin washable silk petticoat which folded very small and could tuck in a hat of duck or pique, and so she was ready for anything. If she needed a long coat for auto jaunts, she could carry one over her arm or rely on her hostess for an extra one.

SMART FALL COAT WITH PLAITS

Here is one of the newest and smartest coats that have appeared. The



model will make a favorite one of the autumn. The collar can be rolled open or buttoned up closely. For the early season, suits will be made of gabardines, of heavy satins and of faille silk as well as of broadcloth, and the coat would be very handsome for any one of these, while it also is quite appropriate for the simpler costume of serge or of cheviot.

In the picture gabardine is trimmed with velvet and velvet seems to hint of the coming season. At front and at back, the coat is plain, but there are plaits at the sides that are joined to the plain body portion beneath the belt. The lines are exceedingly good and since the lower edge can be made either straight or pointed, the model becomes adapted to all figures.

Appropriately the coat can be used with any fashionable skirt, but one with plaits at the sides would be especially harmonious.

For the medium size will be required 5 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide, 4 1/4 yards 36, 3 3/4 yards 44, 2 3/4 yards 54, with 1 yard 27 for the trimming.

The pattern (8741) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

Beginners in the Business of Beekeeping

A comfortable income from bees, supplemented by the returns from other work—farming, fruit growing, rural-mail carrying, chicken raising, school teaching—is by no means uncommon.

The largest specialist beekeeper in the United States, whose apiaries are reported to number 3000 colonies, derives about \$4000 a year from his bees, according to his own statement. His business illustrates the rule of diminishing returns that operates in almost every form of industry—while gross returns continue to grow, the profit from each unit of production slowly falls. The profits in beekeeping range from about \$5 a colony down.

Taking good seasons with poor, good locations with poor, the beekeeper may reasonably look forward to getting 30 pounds of comb honey from each colony. If the apiary is run for extracted honey a much larger quantity will be harvested, but the market price is such that it is hard to say which brings the greater return. An average profit of \$20 a colony is unusual but not unheard of. No more serious mistake could be made than to take up apiculture for a living without several years of experience in a small way, says a writer for the Country Gentleman.

"How shall I begin beekeeping?" asks the uninitiate. One way is to let the desire be known to a dealer in supplies.

A small outlay for the purchase of a hive and some equipment is necessary at the start, but \$20 will cover a modest beginning. This sum will buy a colony of bees, including a queen, a hive, a veil and a smoke arrangement.

Hives built on standardized dimensions and workmanship, not necessarily patent hives, reduce the labor of beekeeping to a minimum. Anybody handy with tools can put these together.

The percentage of failures in beekeeping is probably as high as that in any other business, but the number of amateurs who fail is smaller. The most important cause of discouragement is lack of knowledge of the craft.

Beekeeping is something that one can study in the parlor and then demonstrate in the back yard without previous experience, but study is essential. Happily there is plenty of literature.

The honey producer is often suddenly confronted with a problem, and unless

he has mastered the fundamentals he is at a loss to know what to do.

The United States department of agriculture publishes an excellent short manual on beekeeping—Bulletin No. 447. And beekeepers seldom hesitate to give trustworthy advice to one new in the business.

Difficulty may be avoided by starting with only one colony. Two or three are the most that a beginner should attempt. Sometimes a public sale offers a dozen stands at an attractive price, but the risk of undertaking so many at once is too great for the person who has not learned the secrets of two or three households. The better way is to invest no more than the bees themselves will earn, with the exception of the small capital

required at the start. Let the bees pay their way to an increase that will be likely to keep pace with the skill of the proprietor.

Hives may be located anywhere they can be set down—on roofs of office buildings, in back yards or front yards, even in trees. On the farm there is no better place for the bees than the orchard, where they have ready access to the first pollen and nectar in spring, where the beeman has ready access for daily attention. In parts of the Southwest it is necessary to erect some kind of thatched awning to protect the hives from the direct rays of the sun.

For adverse seasons, a windbreak should be provided—a high board fence or a line of trees will do.

THREE RECENT NEW YORK FROCKS

Speaking of simplicity in dress, writes Bessie Ascoug in the New York Tribune, three recent frocks, each of a well known house, are noteworthy exponents. The first was a fall trotteur frock of blue serge and taffeta, whose broad, full length panels of blue serge, back and front, covered a blue taffeta foundation of side plaits. Hanging straight from the shoulder and knowing no defined waist line in its flat, unbroken panels, yet it was given a princess line by the clever use of a narrow belt and buckle of the cloth, which, linking the panels at the sides over the taffeta foundations at the waist line, was snug enough to give the whole a slightly curved outline.

The second frock was an evening gown suitable for matron and debutante alike. This was of geranium pink satin, over which were layers upon layers of shaded gray and rose tulle in billowy, cloudy outline on irregular tunic lines. The square cut low neck was also outlined by the tulle, closely defining the figure, while it appeared again over the broad satin girdle in novel elongated points. Throughout the frock the tulle, rose and gray alike, was outlined by narrow gilt galon edging.

Although entirely of chiffon, the third frock was on strictly tailored lines, with which we are already growing familiar. The entire waist of white chiffon, which was laid in small box plaits, had as its

sole ornamentation a narrow, long collar of navy blue taffeta put on a roll back of the square cut, open throat and extending to each shoulder. The full length sleeves of white chiffon displayed navy blue chiffon cuffs ten inches in length put on in a scalloped outline. This scalloped effect was repeated on the skirt where the lower section of the blue chiffon, laid on in regular box plaits, was mounted on the hip yoke of white chiffon. For all its severity, a striking frock was the result, admirable for afternoon wear at the races, the horse shows and the country club.

Macaroni a la Milanaise

Put a saucepan full of water on the fire with a handful of salt. When it boils break the macaroni into it, in pieces of about a finger length. Let it boil for 20 minutes, not longer. Strain it, placing the colander on another saucepan or receptacle large enough to hold the water, and pour the contents of the saucepan in which the macaroni has boiled into the colander. Warm a dish, and pour the macaroni into it. Add quickly a lump of butter divided into small pieces, and mix it with the macaroni with a spoon and fork; add also one quarter pound of grated gruyere cheese to one half pound of macaroni. Sprinkle a little more salt if necessary, and a little pepper.

While the macaroni is boiling, take a couple of ripe tomatoes, wipe them carefully with a fine cloth in order to remove every particle of dust, cut them into halves and place them in a small saucepan with a little butter, two or three onions cut into pieces, a bunch of parsley, thyme and a bay leaf tied together, a good teaspoonful of salt and about half that quantity of pepper. Pass this mixture through a strainer when the tomatoes are cooked; put a fresh piece of butter into another small saucepan; add a teaspoonful of flour and incorporate with a wooden spoon, pour in the tomato puree slowly, turning constantly with a spoon; add a little hot water if the sauce is too thick. Turn the macaroni from the saucepan into the colander, and thence into the dish, pour the sauce over, mixing well. Serve with grated gruyere.

Apple Sauce

One who makes excellent apple sauce writes: When the apples begin to cook I keep on mashing them with a potato masher until entirely free from lumps. I do not add the sugar until the fruit is cooling. This takes less sugar and improves the flavor.—Modern Priscilla.

College Girls to Keep House Together

Will coöperation reduce the cost of a college education?

This question will be answered by 10 girls at the University of Wisconsin the coming school year.

A gift of \$800 from the Chicago Association of Wisconsin Alumni is to be devoted to furnishing a coöperative house for women students was accepted by the board of regents at their last meeting. The house is to be conducted by Mortar Board, the senior girls' honorary society, which originated the movement at Wisconsin.

A cottage, located near the campus, has been secured for the purpose. It will accommodate 10 girls and a chaperone and also provide a kitchen, dining room, parlor and laundry. From the fund donated by the Chicago alumnae the cottage will be furnished in about the same manner as Barnard Hall. The kitchen and dining room equipment will be sufficient for the serving of simple meals.

The girls are to do their housework and laundry work themselves in order to bring their expenses as nearly as possible down to cost, and will prepare their own breakfasts and Sunday night lunches. Besides the immediate aim of reducing their own expenses, the girls who are interested in the coöperative enterprise hope to establish a movement which in the end will lead to a large coöperative system like that of the University of Minnesota, by means of which a large number of women are enabled to attend college at small expense and at the same time gain valuable training.

"BLOCK BEAUTIFUL" IN A BIG CITY

The most beautiful residential block in Greater New York is said to be in Harlem. This "Block Beautiful" is on West 130th street between Fifth and Lenox avenues. This does not mean that the houses on this block are more expensive than those to be found in any other section of this city. So far as cost goes, at least half the houses are so plain and inexpensive that one is surprised to find them so near Fifth avenue, says a New York Sun writer.

Yet when the West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street Neighborhood Association was formed it was quick to recognize in these small houses its chief asset. Not only are they of brick and severely plain, but they are painted a soft gray. Just the background best suited to show off green leaves and bright flowers. Besides, each of these small houses has its front piazza and its strip of front garden.

Since the Neighborhood Association was formed this side of "Block Beautiful" has become known as the "Garden Block." Each little strip of garden has become a green lawn bordered by blooming plants, and from the railing of each piazza there is a long window box filled with a mass of bright blossoms and green leaves. Besides the perfectly kept lawns and window boxes the majority of the houses in "Garden Block" have hanging baskets on the steps and in the corners.

Across the street the houses are of brownstone with high stoops. But even this haughty exterior did not deter the association in its efforts to make the block more homelike. Now these tall brown steps have blooming plants in jars on the stoop. Nearly all of them have window boxes, though many of them are partly hidden by the awning because, unlike the homes in "Garden Block," they have no front piazza to shield them from the hot sun. A few of the owners on the upper side of the street have tried to make up for their lack of front gardens by placing urns and flower stands in their paved area.

When asked about the Neighborhood Association and its work, a member said: "What the association has accomplished toward improving the appearance of the street is only a small part of what it has really done for the neighborhood. It has brought the peo-

ple together, made them know each other as neighbors. That, you know, is a work that is really worth doing in any large city. The Neighborhood Association aims to keep up the standard on the block, to make it not only homelike in appearance but a block of real homes. Whether the people living there own their houses, are tenants or roomers, we invite them all to join with us in keeping ours a model residential block. The word home signifies a beautiful idea, and every home should be made sweet and attractive both in its fellowship and its appearance. That is what we are trying to accomplish."

Color in Handkerchiefs

The influence of a colorful year is as largely felt in the handkerchief field as elsewhere, according to the Lace Embroidery Review. Many of the most popular types of handkerchiefs show a dainty use of color in the design motif, which usually is principally of white embroidery with just this touch of color relief. Another variety of handkerchief which is being subjected to many changes of form is the cut hem.

Beans Will Shell Easily

Pour hot water over lima beans, says a Monitor reader, and they will shell as easily as peas.



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MORE AUTHORITY 'ADVOCATED FOR TAX COLLECTING

Haverhill Official Proposes to
Have Some Central Place
Where Collector May Go for
Advice on Problems

Several propositions for increased authority for collectors of taxes were presented this morning to the commission on taxation, by collectors in several of the cities of the commonwealth.

Arthur T. Jacobs, tax collector in Haverhill, urged that there should be some central authority to which each collector of taxes may go for advice. At present assessors are advised by the state tax commissioner, and they get very valuable information from him, but he has nothing to do with the collectors, and the collector of each city is left to use his own judgment, unaided in any way except by the experience of other collectors, which he obtains only if he attends the meetings of the Collectors Association. He thought there should be an additional department in the office of the tax commissioner, devoted to collectors.

Richard L. Morey of Gloucester, collector of taxes in that city for many years, said collectors are better qualified than are the assessors to judge whether any given tax is collectible, yet the law provides that when the collector recommends an abatement, the assessors may exercise their own judgment; he thought it should be mandatory upon the assessors to make an abatement when recommended by the assessors.

He also thought the law should make it clear to assessors that they are to exercise a little judgment in making their assessments, citing as an instance of the necessity of such a law a case which has arisen in his city. He said there are two lots of practically the same size, situated on the main street, the owner of one of which has recently erected a building. Because of the improvement in the property the assessors have increased the assessed value of the lot, while the assessment on the other lot remains the same, although it is an eyesore because it is covered by an old cellar. He said it is clearly a case of penalizing an owner for improving his property.

Samuel A. Fuller of Watertown advocated an extension of 90 days in the time allowed for redeeming land sold for non-payment of taxes, and Francis Newhall of Newton urged several minor changes in the laws relative to abatements.

William E. Cunningham of the Boston collector's department, asked that the law relative to abatements be amended so that it will not mention "poverty" as a primary cause for abatement. He said it is true that the law also provides that an abatement may be made for "any other reasonable cause," but because poverty is specifically mentioned most assessors decline to accept any other cause, and frequently persons who have gone through bankruptcy should have their taxes abated, although they are not really in poverty.

Asked about the collection of poll taxes in Boston, he said only about one third are usually collected, and in two thirds of these cases the services of a constable are necessary, because of the great difficulty in locating the persons assessed. Better results are looked for this year, however, because of the new law permitting poll tax bills to be sent out in May instead of September, thus allowing four additional months for collection.

PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD DECIDES ON TICKER CASE

(Continued from page one)

change acted in good faith and disapproved the petitioner's applications on the grounds specified in the contracts, but the report states that it is not, however, for the commission to make any such assumption. It was open for the exchange to have appeared at the hearing and submit any evidence it might have, if any, of the unlawful and improper use for which the petitioner desires these quotations. If the exchange can, by disapproving the petitioner's application and without submitting, when its decision is called in question before the proper authorities, evidence to prove that he desires the quotations for unlawful and improper use, keep the respondents from furnishing him with those quotations and ticker service, it may thus without producing any evidence cut off from receiving from any banker, broker or other person for any reason or, indeed without reason. Such a power in this country is unthinkable. Where a public service or public use is involved there can be lodged nowhere powers of unjust and unreasonable discrimination.

As to the contention that it is without jurisdiction the commission in its report further says that—
"The telephone is an instrument of commerce and under the amendment of June 18, 1910, to the acts of Congress to regulate interstate commerce it is provided that its provisions shall not apply to the transmission of messages by telephone, telegraph or cable wholly within one state and not transmitted to or from a foreign country or from or to any state or territory as aforesaid."

MAYOR BELL JURY BEING CHOSEN
INDIANAPOLIS—A special venire of 150 men was called upon after the jury was half selected in the trial of Mayor Joseph Bell, charged with illegal election practices.

HARBOR VIEWED BY JERSEY CITY PORT OFFICIALS

(Continued from page one)

and a director of the port development bureau of that city; Miles W. Beemer, chairman of the publicity committee; J. Kemp, member traffic committee; M. J. Currie, Ernest H. Rowe, executive secretary; Commissioner Allan T. White of Atlantic City, representing the New Jersey state board of commerce and navigation; B. F. Croson, Jr., chief engineer and secretary; Lieut.-Col. C. H. McKinstry, engineer in charge of the New Jersey district of New York harbor, representing the New York harbor line board of the United States army engineers.

Accompanying the party were the following: Edward F. McSweeney, chairman; Lombard Williams and Joseph A. Conry, members of the Boston port directors; C. F. Weed, a director; W. C. Fish, chairman of the committee on port development, and James A. McKibben, secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Robert E. Barrett, acting chief engineer, and James T. MacDonald, clerk of the port directors; T. T. H. Harwood, assistant engineer United States army engineer office at Boston, and Lieut. DeWitt C. Webb, advisory engineer to the port directors loaned by the United States government.

The party met at the rooms of the port directors and there were addressed on the condition of Boston harbor and given an outline of the proposed development by Chairman McSweeney. Mr. Sherwood said there appeared to be two special problems in Jersey City waterfront development; first, the development of a canal through the municipality; second, construction of an industrial development railway.

He said that all of the trunk railroad lines stop at the waterfront, have their own docks, are not connected in any way with each other, and have no facilities for the interchange of freight. Officials, he said, are now trying to correlate the rail and water facilities. There are eight or nine miles of North river waterfront at Jersey City, he said, and that city owns but one public dock.

It is Jersey City's plan to develop the proposed canal at a cost of \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000, through the utilization of waste land for sites, which, when made available, would find plenty of manufacturers waiting to construct factories, it is expected. Mr. Sherwood declared that many manufacturers who are now paying high prices for floor space in New York city would be glad to go to Jersey City and build factories there, he believes. Many inquiries already had been made in this connection, he said.

In answer to a query, Mr. Sherwood said he thought the best thing for Boston at present is to advertise extensively all over the United States, setting forth the situation here. This publicity, he said, could be had through publications and organizations such as chambers of commerce.

Other questions brought out that Jersey City had the right to own and operate a railroad within its corporate limits and in the development of a belt line has secured agreement of all but one of the trunk railroads to its plan to bring about facilities for an interchange of freight between all the roads, the trunk lines to be required to accept this freight and to facilitate its movement.

The belt line enterprise would act independently of the trunk lines. Mr. Sherwood declared that in some instances, under present conditions, it is easier and quicker for Jersey City merchants to ship their goods across the river to New York city and from there to have them ferried back to Jersey soil.

Mr. Croson explained that the Newark board of works has secured authority for a bond issue of \$2,000,000 and has purchased property with a 4000-foot frontage on Newark bay with a depth of 6000 to 8000 feet. This is proposed to lease on long terms for building purposes. Already, he said, this marsh land is being advertised.

From the quarters of the port directors the whole party went to South Boston and inspected the site of the proposed new state dry dock, then went over the viaduct at South Boston and rode into the second story of the Commonwealth pier. Before returning to the city the party inspected the new Boston fish pier on the commonwealth property at South Boston and then made a trip about the harbor aboard a tug.

The transcontinental trunk railroads entering Jersey City, according to Mr. Beemer, are the New York Central, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Erie, Pennsylvania, Central of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, Baltimore & Ohio, Philadelphia & Reading. These lines hold immense waterfront yards on the North river and New York bay, he said. This factor constitutes a highly uneconomical condition, he believed, practically shutting out development of steamship docks.

The railroads themselves were said to realize the seriousness of this condition and there are indications that before long the railroad yards will be placed in the meadow lands back free for the steamship terminals. Barely a week passes by, declared Mr. Beemer, without some inquiry being received relative to Jersey City waterfront facilities. But all the development, he said, has been carried on in the past in New York; and New Jersey has been left practically in its original state.

The Jersey City Chamber of Commerce and the state board of commerce and navigation, he said, are now endeavoring to get the government to appropriate money for several improvements. Already surveys are being conducted in the Passaic and Hackensack rivers, both of which enter into Newark bay, with a view to improvements.

The committee on waterways of the Jersey City Chamber of Commerce, Mr.

Beemer stated, plans a development of the Morris canal as a joint rail and water terminal, available to industries established along its banks. He said the Chamber of Commerce had secured the passage of a bill, drafted by the chamber in conjunction with the corporation counsel of Jersey City, to empower the city to equip and operate a railroad to connect all the trunk lines and reach every possible factory site with spur tracks. The city government is now planning for this work. It is expected that switching charges on the belt line road will be between \$2 and \$2.50 per car, said to be a material reduction from present charges.

BOSTON SCHOOL HOUSES OPEN TO ABOUT 112,000

(Continued from page one)

district, West End, also opened today. While not quite finished, the work still to be done will not seriously interfere with the routine of school. The play roof will not be ready for use before November.

The disciplinary classes were moved this morning from the Bigelow building in South Boston to a building in Way street. This contains three rooms, which will make it possible to introduce industrial work. Industrial work is looked upon as very important feature for classes of this kind, but was impossible last year because of unsuitable quarters attendant upon the closing of the parental school. It is possible that a disciplinary class will be established a little later for high school pupils. It is hoped that this will not be necessary, but if the same conditions of truancy develop this year that were noted last it will be undertaken as a remedial agency. Several pupils who were in the disciplinary classes last year improved so much under the work they were returned to the regular day schools this morning.

The care to be given those children who have been found unsuited to the other classes as now established and who formerly were cared for in the parental school has been a serious problem to school officials since the parental school was closed a year ago, but it is believed that some progress is being made in its solution. This question also has been given to Mr. Rafter, George C. Minard who was superintendent of the old parental school and last year was made supervisor of pupils on probation resigned his position in the summer, thinking his best work could not be done under the new school conditions.

Cambridge Schools Crowded

Upwards of 15,000 pupils are in sight for this season in the Cambridge public schools it was estimated today. Conditions in the high schools are particularly crowded, there being an entering class totaling 800 for the Rindge manual training, and for the English and Latin high schools.

This will mean that the school halls will have to be used for class room work, the school authorities say, and that the freshman class in the commercial branches will have to go on a two-session basis. It was expected that the new Hagerty school would go into use, but as it has not been accepted by the city the doors were not opened today. The school committee meets Friday evening, and then, it is expected, the building will be formally accepted, permitting it to be placed in service next Monday.

Pupils in the Agassiz school district assembled in Lawrence hall, one of the buildings of Harvard University, today, as their new building will not be ready until the middle of the year. In a day or two other temporary quarters will be found for them, pending the completion of the new structure. Some of the pupils of this district are attending the Peabody school.

Somerville Record Broken

There is every sign that the enrollment in the Somerville public schools will reach 13,000 this year, according to the city officials. All the schools are taking care of the large classes comfortably, except the Prescott grammar school which is overcrowded, and will continue so until the completion of the new nine room building for this district now under erection on Pearl street. The room added to the high school last year was found to be all needed today, and the four room addition to the Cutler school, which will be in use by Sept. 15 is expected to take care of the crowded conditions that prevailed there today.

ARKANSAS COAL RECORDS

The United States census for 1940 showed that a small quantity of coal (220 short tons) was mined in Arkansas during that year, says the geological survey bulletin. With the exception of 9972 short tons mined in Missouri and 400 tons in Iowa, this was the only coal produced west of the Mississippi river in 1940, and for the next 20 years these three states were the only ones west of the Mississippi from which any coal production was reported. The coal industry of the state did not develop very rapidly during the earlier years; from 1881 to 1902, however, the production increased pretty regularly, but for the last 12 years it has remained practically stationary. The maximum production of 2,670,438 short tons was attained in 1907.

POTATO CAR RENTAL SAVED

MADISON, Wis.—Governor Philipp has arranged through the state railroad commission for discontinuance of the railroad charge of \$3 rental a car in addition to transportation charges for the use of refrigerator cars in shipping potatoes from Wisconsin points to Chicago and other big markets, says the Tribune. As 40,000 refrigerator cars are used each year, it is estimated that \$200,000 will be saved to growers and shippers annually.

BOTANISTS OF THE U. S. MEETING IN BRONX PARK

New York Public Garden Anniversary Is Celebrated by a
Conference of Experts

NEW YORK—Celebrating the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the New York Botanical Garden, more than 100 botanists of the United States are meeting daily this week at 9 o'clock at the Museum building in Bronx park.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, president of the Botanical Garden, delivered an address of welcome Monday. Dr. N. L. Britton, director in chief of the garden since 1896, made the final address, in which he spoke on the "History of the New York Botanical Garden." Starting with the old Torrey Botanical Garden in 1888, he told of the inception of the present magnificent park, and traced its growth.

Eighteen papers were read Tuesday, among them "A Botanical Trip to North Wales in June," by Arthur H. Graves; "Triassic Plants from Sonora, Mexico," by Edwin W. Humphreys, and "The Present Status of the Problem of the Effect of Radium Rays on Plant Life," by C. Stuart Gager. These addresses will be followed by an excursion to the Hebeacum Garden Valley, the Deciduous Woodlands and Hemlock Forest, the Fruticetum, and the west border of the park.

Salt water day on Staten Island will be observed today, including a visit to the sand dunes and salt marshes. Thursday will be given up to the reading of papers, with an inspection of the nurseries, the propagating houses where there is an exhibit of South American cacti collected by J. N. Rose with the aid of the Darius Ogden Mills fund, and Conservatory Range 2.

A visit to the pine barrens of New Jersey will take place on Friday, and the week ends with a visit to the Brooklyn botanic garden, and a Long Island cedar swamp.

Among those attending are: Dr. J. A. Samuels of Washington, D. C.; Dr. L. H. Harvey of Kalamazoo, Mich.; Samuel Alexander of Detroit, Mich.; Prof. Mel T. Cook of Rutgers College, Alfred H. W. Povah of the University of Michigan, Oakes Ames, the orchid expert of North Easton, Mass., and Harvard University, Dr. A. H. Chivers of Dartmouth College, Frank S. Collins of North Easton, Mass.; Dr. Arturo Rosquey Torralbas of Havana, Cuba; L. J. Pessin of the Georgia Botanical Society; Dr. J. Arthur Harris of the Carnegie Institute at Cold Springs, L. I.; Oliver A. Farwell of Rochester, N. Y.; Mrs. M. R. Goodhue of Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. Susan P. Nichols of Oberlin, O.; Prof. A. F. Blakelee of the Connecticut Agricultural College; Prof. Frank D. Kern and Prof. C. R. Orton of the Pennsylvania State College; Prof. George F. Atkinson of Cornell University; Dr. D. T. MacDougal, Prof. Alexander W. Evans, Prof. R. H. Harper, Prof. Caroline A. Black of the New York State Agricultural College, Prof. and Mrs. A. Vincent Osmon of the Amherst Agricultural College, Dr. J. M. Greenman of the Missouri Botanical Garden and Dr. Edmund W. Sinnott of Harvard University.

Among the women botanists who will deliver addresses are Caroline A. Black, Katherine Doorin Sharp and Elizabeth G. Britton.

BRITISH EMBASSY NAMED TO ACT IN RELEASING GOODS

Ambassador Page Reports on the
Plan to Submit Proofs for Ob-
taining Detained Imports

WASHINGTON—Definite information was cabled by Ambassador Page from London Tuesday that Great Britain is now prepared to accept informal representations by the foreign trade advisers of the state department as a means of releasing American-owned goods of German and Austrian origin now held up at neutral ports by the British order-in-council.

Receipt of the ambassador's message was followed by a conference attended by William B. Fleming, foreign trade adviser; Sir Richard Crawford commercial attaché of the British embassy here, and T. S. Sharretts, counsel for the American Importers Association, after which it was announced that the details of the plan would be worked out in the next three or four days.

Ambassador Page's report follows: "The British government is now agreeable to the presentation of applications by the foreign trade advisers acting informally for importers, through the British embassy in Washington. You are further informed that details of arrangement are now being worked out."

"It is advisable for importers to forward proofs as to goods ordered before March 1 by contracts under which they are liable to make payment, including clear statement of the circumstances of the case and the original contract or certified copy."

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BEST

OSHKOSH, Wis.—During the discussions at the session of the Wisconsin Retail Merchants Association here most of the merchants endorsed newspaper advertising as the means of reaching the multitudes quickly, easily and cheaply. Several merchants reported on handbill distribution, but said that for efficiency and quick returns, newspaper advertising was the most efficient and thorough, says the Duluth Herald. Credit systems also were discussed.

CHARLES RUSSELL NAMED FOR PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

Governor Nominates A. Lincoln
Filene as Member of the State
Board of Education

Among 16 nominations sent to the executive council today by Governor Walsh was that of Charles A. Russell of Gloucester to be a member of the public service commission to succeed Clinton White, retired.

A. Lincoln Filene of Boston was nominated for the state board of education to succeed Simeon B. Chase of Fall River. Mrs. George S. Ladd of Sturbridge, a prominent woman member of the state grange, was named for the state board of agriculture.

One of the renominations was that of Lombard Williams of Brookline to the board of directors of the port of Boston. The other nominations and renominations were as follows:

Francis T. Estey, Boston, member ballot law commission; William A. Forbes, Cambridge, clerk third district court, eastern Middlesex; Henry Colt, Pittsfield, medical examiner, Berkshire; Charles M. Ward, Buckland, member of board of insanity; Henry H. Lynch, Brookline, member board of boiler rules; Judd Dewey, Boston, member board of appeal for fire insurance rates; John P. Driscoll, Framingham, clerk first district court, South Middlesex vice Ladd; Robert J. Dunkle, Boston, member board of boiler rules; Isaac Laplante, Fall River, member board of police, Fall River; John T. Wheelwright, Boston, member public health council vice Dr. Rosenau, resigned; Clarence E. Perkins, Winthrop, member national school commission; John E. Swift, Milford, member commission to codify laws relating to highways.

Charles A. Russell of Gloucester, appointed to the public service board, is a lawyer of prominence, a graduate of Colby College and Boston University law school. Admitted to the bar in 1880, was city solicitor of Gloucester for eight years. Mr. Russell has been a lifelong Democrat with independent and progressive views. He was Democratic presidential elector in 1912; delegate to Democratic national convention in 1908; past grand patriarch of grand encampment of state I. O. O. F.

A. Lincoln Filene of Boston, appointed member of the state board of education, a native of Boston, educated in the public and high schools of Lynn, Mass.; treasurer and manager of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston; has given much attention to cooperative employment; in 1906 was appointed a member of the Massachusetts commission on industrial education and has given much time to bettering the system of practical education as exemplified in the Boston High School of Commerce; member executive board of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education; served several years on the committee on education of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; member executive board vocational guidance bureau, Boston; member business men's advisory board of Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. George S. Ladd, of Sturbridge, Mass., at present lecturer of the Massachusetts state grange, was born on a farm and her whole life has been spent in the country. She has been an active worker in the grange, the farmers' organization, for 25 years, holding the offices of lecturer and master of the subordinate grange at Sturbridge, lecturer of the Worcester southwest pomona grange, cere of the national grange and now lecturer of the Massachusetts state grange, the first woman to be given the office in Massachusetts. Mrs. Ladd was the originator of the Massachusetts state grange educational aid fund which is loaning money to nearly 60 young men and women to enable them to attend normal school and college.

Clarence E. Perkins of Winthrop, named as commissioner of the Massachusetts nautical school, is employed at the head of the statistical department of Lee, Higginson & Co. He was educated in the Somerville grammar and high schools and the Massachusetts Nautical school, from which he graduated in 1895. He is a past president of the Alumni Association of the school and is named as a representative of the Alumni Association.

HATCHERIES ARE ESTABLISHED FOR STATE OF INDIANA

KNOX, Ind.—In the general movement toward conservation replenishment of the waters of the state with edible fish takes prominence in this section. The value of good fish water as compared with that of good land is now realized. Enthusiasts claim the two are equivalent. Should this statement be an exaggeration, it is conceded that restocking is decidedly worth while. Under the supervision of the state department of fish and game 10 hatcheries have been established and laws relative to protection of localities made use of in the work have been rigidly enforced. Bass lake, named for its one-time abundance of the large-mouthed black variety of bass, has through years of wastefulness and other deleterious influences become well-nigh depleted. About three years ago residents of the adjoining community determined to restore the lake to its former fruitfulness and to the right of its name. They organized into a cooperative association, and Frank Hay, veteran fisherman and naturalist, has served during the years as its president. These men, working in conjunction with Peter Lavery, the

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Lv. New York, Pier 14, N. R. 5:30 P.M.
Due Boston 7:15 A.M.
Providence Line
Leave South Station daily ex. Sat. 6:00 P.M.
Due New York, Pier 14, N. R. 7:00 A.M.
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LOW RATE ALL EXPENSE CALIFORNIA TOURS, leaving November 4th. Circular upon request of MCGRAW'S TOURS, 133 Broadway, New York.

NEW STATION TO HELP CHICAGO'S BIG WEST SIDE

Great Structure to Replace the Present One on Canal Street to Bring With It Improvement of the Neighborhood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Western Bureau

CHICAGO—The building of the great new union station at Canal street, replacing the present structure on the west side of the Chicago river, together with the attendant street improvements, will go far toward changing the character of the immediate west side of Chicago, it seems highly probable. The new station goes in but two blocks away from the handsome edifice of the Northwestern road. These two terminals, the finest in the city, are to be brought much nearer to the loop district through easier access.

One of the first steps in the general improvement will be the even grading of Canal street from Madison street south to Twelfth street, and its widening. At present Canal street goes up and down like a wave. The railroads are giving 20 feet toward its widening to 100 feet. This will make the thoroughfare the widest in downtown Chicago outside of State street and the proposed Twelfth street improvement.

The west side district is to be more accessible on the north through the connection of Canal street with Kinzie street, making an easy thoroughfare for the north side without going through the loop. On the south the widening of Canal and Twelfth streets is expected to provide natural means of approach. Twelfth street when widened to 118 feet cutting all north and south streets and serving as a great collector for the new station. Direct access to the station from the loop district will be assisted by the bridging of Monroe street, something property owners have been seeking for 20 years. The railroads throw this bridge over at their own expense.

Three years and a half are left of the five years allotted by the city ordinance for completion of the station, and it is estimated by Peirce Anderson of Graham, Burnham & Co., the architects, that it will take this long to complete the work. The start has been made. The city's 12-foot sewers in the 12 blocks that are to be covered by railroad improvements are now being removed by the roads.

It is a huge undertaking, Mr. Anderson pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, to handle this \$55,000,000 undertaking right in the throat of the city in such a way as not to interfere with the daily transaction of business. One of the first steps will be the erection of new freight houses by the Pennsylvania lines. The new station goes in on the site of the present Pennsylvania freight houses and this traffic must all be provided for before a move is made.

Because of the topography of the land, the layout of the station is somewhat unique but it has worked out even better than was first expected. The station is divided into two sections by Canal street. A tall colonnaded structure is the headhouse. It occupies the block between Jackson boulevard and Adams street, and Canal and Clinton streets. No trains run into it. Directly to the east, occupying the square from Canal street to the river will be the concourse block. This will take care of all the baggage.

Canal street will separate the two buildings only so far as exterior goes, for it will be tunneled under and the headhouse and concourse house joined together and all on one level, that of the tracks. Thus the station interior is two square blocks. The concourse house contains 26 tracks. The suburban traffic of the interested roads, while not large, is to be accommodated by quick exit on the east of the concourse block by ramps, putting the suburbanites out on the street close to the river.

Waiting rooms and all the usual equipment of the modern station will be found in the headhouse. The architects are pleased with their arrangement to have gals enter the station by Clinton street on the west of the headhouse; Clinton street being under the general Canal street level, so that passengers will step into their transportation into the city without having to climb a flight of stairs. No great entrance to the station has been devised. Because of the size of the structure the architects feel that the most logical thing is to provide as many entrances and exits as possible so as to let the people filter through quickly and for their own convenience. There will be at least ten ways of getting in and out.

The headhouse will present a monumental effect. Its height to the top will be 180 feet, that of a 10-story building. Within it will be 150 feet. The dimensions are 325 feet wide by 400 feet in length. The concourse block will be 270 feet wide by 400 feet long. Counting in the 100 feet Canal street, which below street level is to be made part of the station, the station proper will cover 700 feet by 400 feet.

The cost of the station will be between \$5,500,000 and \$6,000,000, and train sheds will add another \$1,000,000. The \$55,000,000 figure which is generally used in connection with the station takes in the large realty values concerned, bridges, sewers, viaducts and the extensive accessory railroad developments.

Financing is through bonds on all the property.

The railroads concerned in the new station are the Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, and the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS

Prominent place is given in the annual report of William H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland public library, to the plea that libraries, on account of their service to higher education, should receive the same support by endowments that is so frequently extended to the colleges. In speaking of the whole matter of general support of public libraries he says:

"The condition of the great public library of New York seems almost ideal as to its support. The city supplies the main building and its site and the sites of the branches. The branch buildings were the gift of Mr. Carnegie of New York. The city maintains the branches and the popular work only. The great reference collections which are housed in the magnificent building are supplied and maintained by gifts and endowments of Astor, Lenox, Tilden, Kennedy and other citizens of New York. Every annual report records large and valuable additional gifts. To sum up, in New York the elementary and popular work of the libraries, like that of the public schools, is maintained by the city. The advanced work is maintained just as are colleges and universities, largely by gifts and endowments."

"Chicago's two great libraries, the Newberry for liberal arts and the John Crerar for technology and science, are the gifts of two of its citizens. The libraries of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Haven, St. Paul and other cities have had large gifts from their citizens."

Cleveland's main library building and its site are being supplied, he says, at the public expense; also the sites of the branch libraries, the buildings being given by Mr. Carnegie. As in New York, the public funds care for the elementary and popular work; but, as in many cities, there is very slight provision in endowment or gift for the advanced work. He hopes this need may be more considered by the generous men and women who are giving large sums for education.

The Bulletin of the Grand Rapids public library makes this practical recommendation: "The Library goes into more homes of Grand Rapids than any other municipal department, except the city water works; and of all other institutions only the gas company and one newspaper surpass it in the number of homes entered. It wants to go into every home. As a user of the library, tell your neighbor who is not using it how he can do so to his advantage. It is a neighborly act to tell your neighbor of something that is worth while; or better still, bring him to the library and help him get acquainted."

Picture bulletins exhibited at the library school of the University of Wisconsin this year presented some features that were both novel and good. A list of books on the many uses of corn was bulletined by two bright yellow ears of corn, on a white background; the list of business books had a sign made from a magazine cover with the motto, "Study your business through good books"; a bunch of red cherries, cut from another magazine cover and mounted on brown, was the sign for books on fruit raising; still another magazine cover furnished a picture of a farm barnyard which called attention to farming books.

From the sample advertising sheets of the new Century dictionary a flight of colored butterflies had been arranged over the appropriate list; and a colored print of an automobile touring through a cañon and surprising an Indian, showed where one could find books about the Sierra Nevadas.

Among the book lists compiled and published by Los Angeles public library is one on home building. About 70 books are listed under the divisions: House Plans and Planning; Building and Equipment; Interior Decoration and Furnishing; Garden and Grounds; A Few Housekeeping Books.

Usually much more is heard of selecting books for the library than of selecting patrons. Yet this is practically done, and some group of people is rejected as unimportant whenever a library omits or declines to furnish such a group needs. The Wisconsin Library Bulletin here asks the pertinent question: "How many plumbbers, for example, are regular visitors to your library? Have you anything special for lawyers? Can you invite bankers to the library with the certainty that you can interest them? Are you actually serving all? If not, what reason can you give for having used a selective process in serving the public?"

The Armenians living in Chelsea, Mass., have cooperated with the trustees of the public library in selecting a small traveling library in their own language, which they also assisted in cataloguing. The lists were made in both Armenian and English, and from the public meeting at which the books were formally installed, almost every book was carried home by an eager borrower.

Branch libraries in public schools are increasing in number. With the opening of the new south high school at Grand Rapids, Mich., this month such a library will be put into service there. On school days it will be open all day and till 9 o'clock in the evening, and on Saturdays from noon until the same hour. Besides a goodly number of books, to which additions are to be made each month, current periodicals will be kept on file in the reading room. The library is to serve both the pupils and the teachers, and also the people of the neighborhood.

Some hints are given by the faculty of the Wisconsin library school for work in reference rooms. For instance, never tell a patron carelessly that you have not what he wants. Again, if you send anyone to the card catalogue, watch, without being officious, to see that he

knows how to use it intelligently. Otherwise it means a waste of his time and perhaps yours. Do not make a practice of doing everything for a reader. The average reader should be allowed to use tables of contents and indexes himself. If a question, by its nature, promises a good deal of research or looks hopeless, such as identifying a part of a poem or finding some obscure name, make a note of it and ask your patron to return in a day or two.

Many a library the world over is voicing today the statement made by the president of the Wilmington (Del.) institute free library, who says in his last annual report: "The fact still remains that we need a larger and more modern building to house our really good and efficient collection of books; a building that will be attractive in outward appearance and commensurate with the fitness of things, and more nearly on a par with the stride and advancement of the city in other directions." Then follows the encouraging news that the city council has authorized the payment of 5 per cent annually on any sums donated for library purposes to the limit of \$200,000, and it is thought that such yearly payment will about cover the running expenses of the library.

Donations for library purposes appear to be an almost universal need. In Cleveland, O., such donations are needed for the erection of more branch buildings. On this point the president of the library board says: "Our need being so great and so peculiar, greater than can be fully supplied by taxation, it seems not inappropriate to say that we ought not to have to depend for aid exclusively upon the generosity of one who is not a citizen of Cleveland. In other municipalities the libraries have received generous assistance from wealthy citizens. It does seem that if in some way our extreme need could be brought to the attention of our public-minded and affluent citizens, some help might be obtained. Even comparatively small sums would go a great way with the library."

"That special libraries are, in sufficient proof of their necessity," declares R. H. Johnston in the manual of library economy. "They will become more and more a factor in the solving of business, commercial and industrial problems as well as civic and legislative difficulties. The office library will beyond doubt become as much a part of the service of a great office building as the elevator and heating plant. But with a wider knowledge of the efforts being made in the various industries there will doubtless ensue, with an increase in the number of interests represented, a decrease in the number of special libraries engaged in the same field within any one city or district."

By placing collections of good books in factories Minneapolis reaches many who otherwise might not take advantage of the public library. A member of the branch department staff visits these factories regularly, consults with the attendant in charge, checks up the circulation of the books, sends in old ones and chooses a new supply. At one of the places where a regular social worker is employed, reading hours are held at noon. These have proved popular, as the girls can eat their luncheon and listen to the reading at the same time.

Librarians who aim to be of service to the women's clubs of the community, may find useful a list of plays selected by the book selection and study club department of Wisconsin. Among them are several, which, according to the Wisconsin library bulletin, while not adapted to reading before mixed audiences in the average town, have special interest as presentations of social problems.

MAYFLOWER CONGRESS HONORS GEN. WOOD

PLYMOUTH, Mass.—The General Society of Mayflower Descendants closed its seventh general congress here Tuesday. Mrs. Herbert Tirrell and G. M. Willard of New York and Archie Lee Talbot of Maine were chosen a committee to carry out the recommendation for a flag as the insignia of the society. The Rev. Harry St. Clair Hathaway's amendment "to perpetuate to a remote posterity the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers and to maintain and defend the principles of civil and religious liberty as set forth in the compact of the Mayflower, for ye glory of God and advance of ye Christian faith and honor of our country," was accepted by vote.

Officers were elected as follows: Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., governor general; Richard Henry Greene of New York, L. P. Waldo Marvin of Connecticut, Asa P. French of Massachusetts, J. Granville Leach of Pennsylvania, William L. Marsh of District of Columbia, Arthur Henry Bennett of Kansas, William S. Tyler of New Jersey, Addison Pierce Munroe of Rhode Island, James Dudley Hawkes of Missouri, Archie Lee Talbot of Maine and Charles Mills Gayles of California, governor generals; Walter S. Allerton of New York, secretary general; Henry Heston Belknap of Pennsylvania, treasurer general; the Rev. Frederick W. Harriman of Connecticut, elder general; Myles Standish of Massachusetts, captain general; Dr. Edwin Norman Changy of Colorado, surgeon general; George Beckwith Stevens of Massachusetts, historian general; Frederick Chandler Seabury of New York, William Waldo Hyde of Connecticut, Arthur Perry of Massachusetts, James M. Rhodes of Pennsylvania, Charles Davies Jones of Ohio, William Sherman of District of Columbia, Prof. Wilfred H. Munroe of Rhode Island, Edward C. Harriman of Michigan, Willis E. Persons of Maine, Herbert Folger of Colorado, Mrs. Edward S. McGregor of Kansas, William Nye Redfield of Washington state and Mrs. Herbert Tirrell of New York, assistant generals.

OTHER FACULTY CHANGES IN U.S. COLLEGES SEEN

Oregon Dean in Home Economics Joins Staff of Federal Bureau of Education—Appointments at Other Institutions Noted

College and university faculties of the United States are preparing for the opening of another college year. Some changes have taken place in the teaching corps in nearly every institution by the ordinary process of promotion and expansion. By request of The Christian Science Monitor the changes made are being sent to this office. The latest reports follow:

Oregon Agricultural College

A summary of faculty members who went from the state college at Corvallis, Ore., to other positions notes that Mrs. Henrietta Calvin, who has served as dean of the school of home economics for the past three years, withdrew to accept a position with the United States bureau of education as specialist in home economics at a salary of \$3500; H. S. Jackson, professor of botany and plant pathology, has withdrawn to accept a position in plant pathology at Purdue University; H. F. Wilson, professor of entomology, has withdrawn to accept the headship of the department of entomology at the University of Wisconsin; G. M. Butler, professor of geology, has withdrawn to accept the deanship of the school of mines and engineering at the University of Arizona; H. T. French, state leader in extension service division, has withdrawn to accept the directorship of extension service at the Colorado Agricultural College; Mrs. Julie W. Robbins, home economics specialist in extension service, withdrew to take charge of the home economics work in the Oakland, Cal., city schools; Ruth M. Smith, instructor in domestic science, withdrew to accept a position as dietitian in one of the large institutions in California; W. P. Tufts, instructor in horticulture, who received his master's degree at this institution in June last, withdrew to accept an instructorship in horticulture at the University of California; A. G. Lunn, assistant professor in poultry husbandry, withdrew to accept a similar position with the Massachusetts Agricultural College; E. M. D. Braeker, instructor in farm mechanics, has withdrawn to take charge of the family estate in Illinois; E. R. Stockwell, instructor in dairy husbandry, withdrew to take up practical farming in the state of Mississippi.

University of Colorado

The regents announce the following changes in the faculty and courses of the school of law:

John D. Fleming, present dean, to be dean and Thomson professor of law; Fred G. Folsom has been advanced to a full-time professorship; William R. Arthur, dean of the Washburn College of Law, Topeka, Kan., will take the place of Prof. William H. Pease.

The following promotions were made: Harry A. Curtis, Ph. D., assistant professor of chemistry, to be professor of physical chemistry; Arnold J. Lien, Ph. D., instructor in economics, to be assistant professor of economics; Philip G. Worcester, M. A., instructor in geology, to be assistant professor of geology; Jay W. Woodrow, Ph. D., instructor in physics, to be assistant professor of physics; William F. Baur, B. S., Ph. D., instructor in German, to be assistant professor of German; Frank G. Allen, B. S. (M. E.), instructor in engineering drawing, to be assistant professor of drawing; Joseph B. Morrill, E. E., assistant professor of engineering mathematics, to be acting professor of electrical engineering; Charles S. Sperry, B. A., B. S. (C. E.), instructor in engineering mathematics, to be acting assistant professor of engineering mathematics; Etienne B. Renaud, M. A., assistant in romance languages, to be instructor in romance languages; Arthur T. Evans, M. A., assistant in biology, to be instructor in biology.

Arthur E. Gilman has been appointed a member of the staff of the university extension division in charge of local welfare work. The vocational work of the extension division will be in charge of Elmore Peterson, a graduate of the University of South Dakota.

Simmons College

At Simmons College, Boston, Mass., instructors withdrawing at the end of the year 1914-15 were: James F. Norris, Ph. D., professor of chemistry and chairman of the department of general science; Susan M. Kingsbury, Ph. D., professor of economics; Charles W. Lemmi, A. M., instructor in English; Lillian A. Phillips, instructor in domestic art; Grace Hill, Ph. B., B. L. S., instructor in library science; Emma B. Matteson, S. B., instructor in household economics; Gertrude F. Barbour, S. M., instructor in biology; Frances W. Curtis, A. M., instructor in English; Theresa Fletcher, lecturer on cataloguing; Eugene L. Porter, Ph. D., instructor in biology; Henry T. Moore, Ph. D., special instructor in psychology; Edna Schaumburg, instructor in sewing; Harold W. Soule, A. M., instructor in German; Martha W. Henry, assistant in household management; Olive E. Diall, S. B., assistant in household economics; Elizabeth F. Platts, S. B., assistant in sewing; Beatrice A. Gardner, A. B., S. B., assistant in secretarial studies; Mildred R. Cate, S. B., special assistant in biology; Ernest Herman, special assistant in the school for social workers; A. Marie Lamont, S. B., assistant in library science; Katharine W. Williams, special assistant in household management; Inez E. Bassett, S. B., special assistant in secretarial

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Women's Fine Gauge Mercerized Lisle Hosiery,—reinforced. Black or White. regularly 65c. pair 50c; 6 pairs 2.85

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studies; Alice E. Philbrick, assistant to the house superintendent.

On leave of absence, 1915-1916: Mary B. Stocking, S. B., instructor in household economics.

Promotions: Reginald R. Goodell, A. M., to professor of romance languages, and chairman of the department of modern languages; Leslie L. Campbell, Ph. D., to associate professor of physics; Sarah H. Stiles, Ph. D., to assistant professor of economics; Arline M. Ware, S. B., to instructor in chemistry. Dr. Mark will be in charge of the department of chemistry the coming year.

New instructors are as follows: Florence T. Blunt, A. B., B. L. S., instructor in library science; Lucia R. Briggs, A. M., instructor in English; Jeannette Burke, S. B., instructor in household economics; Harold E. Burr, Ph. D., special instructor in psychology; Lucile Eaves, Ph. D., lecturer on sociology; Elizabeth F. Genung, M. S. A., instructor in biology; Caroline M. Holt, A. M., instructor in biology; Largery Hughes, instructor in sewing; Helen K. Hunt, Ph. B., instructor in secretarial studies; Lena A. Ingraham, M. D., lecturer on social hygiene; Esther L. Little, Ph. D., instructor in economics; Katharine L. Powell, Ph. B., instructor in domestic art; Marcus A. Smith, A. M., special instructor in economics; Earle O. Whittier, S. M., instructor in chemistry; Elissa M. Willard, A. B., lecturer on cataloguing; Anita M. Allen, S. B., assistant in library science; Mildred A. Davis, S. B., special assistant in biology; John P. Murphy, special assistant in the school for social workers; Marcia C. Osgood, A. B., S. B., assistant in household management; Ada E. Sheffield, special assistant in the school for social workers; Mabel Wilkerson, Ph. B., assistant in sewing; Marion P. Dennett, assistant to the house superintendent.

Tufts College

Early in the current year came the installation of the new Tufts College president, Hermon Carey Bumpus, Ph. D., Sc. D., LL. D. Charles H. Gray, Ph. D., became professor of English in place of Richard Jones resigned.

Agricultural College

The teaching force in the division of horticulture at Amherst, Mass., has been increased by the employment of two new men, one who will specialize in market gardening and one who will teach elementary horticulture. The teaching force in the division of agriculture has also been added to by the engagement of an additional assistant for agronomy and an assistant professor in dairying. Prof. John Phelan of Wisconsin becomes professor of rural sociology as successor to Professor Eyerly, who resigned a year ago, and Prof. Earl Jones of Maine has been elected to fill the vacancy in the department of agronomy, caused by the resignation of Prof. E. M. McDonald last winter. Paul Serex, Jr., will be instructor in chemistry in place of Robert H. Bogue.

Other new members of the faculty are: Prof. C. H. Thompson, assistant professor of horticulture; Prof. A. S. Thompson, assistant professor of market gardening; Prof. O. A. Jamison, assistant professor of dairying; Alfred G. Lunn, extension instructor in poultry husbandry; Eric N. Boland, in charge of boys' and girls' pig club work; Arnold

FRESH, rich eggs from our grain-fed HEN, VERY for sale. Ideal for HOME USE. ATTC. LODGE, 88 Henry st., Cambridge, and Cottage Farm Bridge.

P. Sturdevant, assistant in veterinary science of the experiment station; F. G. Markle, assistant in agronomy; M. C. Thompson, assistant in physics.

Illinois Gets Journalism Dean

Professor H. F. Harrison, assistant professor in the school of journalism at the University of Kansas, has resigned his position to take up a similar one in the journalism school at Illinois University. He will be at the head of the department there.

New Hampshire College

Dr. Nellie E. Goldthwaite, in charge of the work in dietetics in the department of household science in the University of Illinois, has been appointed by President Fairchild head of the department of home economics in New Hampshire College, at Durham. Dr. Goldthwaite is a graduate of the University of Michigan, took her doctor's degree at the University of Chicago, and was from 1897 until 1905 head of the department of chemistry at Mt. Holyoke. She is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Chemical Society, Home Economics Association, Sigma Chi, and the Association of Collegiate Alumnae. The home economics department here will be provided this year with a chemical laboratory of its own.

Lyman J. Batchelder of Laconia has been appointed instructor of woodwork and manual training. Mr. Batchelder is a graduate of the Exeter high school and was for some time a manufacturer of store and bank fixtures and house furnishings in Haverhill. He has been since 1903 in the cabinet and wood mill department of the Laconia Car Company. Since 1913 he has been the head of the engineering department there.

DISCUSS COLUMBUS AVENUE CARS

Members of the Columbus Avenue Improvement Association met last evening in Rice school hall to discuss plans whereby the Boston Elevated railway might be induced to restore to Columbus avenue several lines of cars which it has lately diverted. Placing of a traffic officer at West Newton street and Columbus avenue, better street lighting, and heavier rails for the interurban cars were other topics that came up.

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Real Estate Market, Fish Pier Activities and Sailings

REAL ESTATE

Through the office of Henry W. Savage, Inc., a sale has been closed of the large apartment block located at 1325 Commonwealth avenue, Allston, known as "Long Hall." The property consists of a modern building containing 15 apartments and 4902 feet of land. The total assessment is \$63,700, of which \$6100 is on the land. Morris Rotman and Myer Abrams conveyed to Henry S. Dennison et al. who bought for investment. In connection with this transaction, Henry S. Dennison et al. convey to Morris Rotman and Myer Abrams for immediate development the Dennison estate, situated at No. 45 Townsend street, Roxbury, consisting of a stone mansion house and stable, together with some 150,582 square feet of land, being one of the few remaining old estates in that section. The total assessed valuation of this property is \$34,400, of which \$28,400 is carried on the land.

Title to a small property at No. 4 Peter Parley road has just been recorded, whereby Elizabeth Palmer et al. transfer to Frank D. Chase the frame dwelling and lot of land between Forest Hill and Washington streets, West Roxbury. The total assessment is \$4900, and \$1100 of this applies to 2674 square feet.

SALE ON BEACON HILL

Mary A. Wheeler sold to Lillian D. Hamilton, the 3 1/2 story brick residence property located No. 17 West Cedar street near Mt. Vernon street, Beacon Hill. The land area is 1806 square feet, taxed for \$5400 and included in the \$14,000 assessment.

SALE AT WEST NEWBURY, MASS.

Bertha H. Pearson of West Newbury, Mass., has sold her poultry farm, situated on High street, containing four acres of land, a six-room cottage house, stable and several poultry houses. George E. Burton of Plaistow, N. H., takes title through the office of George W. Hall, 60 State street, Boston.

SALE OF WALPOLE FARM IN N. H.

Through the office of Edwardes Bros., Old South building, deeds have been recorded in the sale of the Brooklands farm at Walpole, N. H., comprising over 150 acres of land, large frame dwelling, fully furnished, barns, carriage houses, immense sugar house and other outbuildings and entire equipment. George H. Collier transfers to John H. O'Brien, who bought for a summer home.

This place is considered one of the finest farms in the state, and has a view of 31 mountain peaks. It was recently purchased by the grantor through the same brokers. The purchaser intends to make several improvements and utilize the water power of the Fay falls on the premises.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Ruggles st., 118-124, ward 18; P. Zisman, S. S. Levy, brick stores.
Huntington st., 573-575-577, ward 19; Jacob Silverstein et al., Silverman Eng. Co., brick tenements.
Hawthorne st., 48, ward 24; Chas. L. Kline, Silverman Eng. Co., frame dwelling.
Metcalfe st., 133, ward 24; R. Mansfield, frame dwelling.
Metcalfe st., 17, ward 23; Chas. S. Browne, frame dwelling.
Hedge rd., 38, ward 26; T. O'Brien et al., frame dwelling.
Morton st., 630, ward 24; David Rossmann, Silverman Eng. Co., frame dwelling.
Nottingham rd., 16, ward 25; J. McMillan, caddy, A. Major, frame dwelling.
Harrison av., 32, ward 7; Weaver & Frost, elevator and restaurant.
Washington st., 1875, ward 18; Bangs & Wells, alterations.
Beach st., 122, corner 161 South st., ward 7; G. B. Wright, Kendall, Taylor & Co., alter mercantile.
Chester st., 32, ward 8; River st., 25, ward 11; Wm. C. Codman et al., Loring & Leland, alter stores and offices.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Mary A. Wheeler to Lillian D. Hamilton, W. Cedar st.; q. 1.
E. A. Driscoll to Chas. E. Simmons, Pope st.; w. 1.
Lillian L. Cochran to Seymour M. Ellis, Brooks st.; w. 1.
Seymour M. Ellis to Harris Wolfe, Brooks st.; w. 1.
Fannie Meehan to Pietro Bartolo, Bremen st.; q. 1.
ROXBURY
Walter D. Daskam, tr. to Morris Rotman, rel., Townsend st.; tr. to Morris Rotman, rel., Townsend st.; q. 1.
DORCHESTER
Anthony H. Perry to Sarah A. Perry, Savin Hill; w. 1.
Myer Duna to Max Locomovich, Irma st.; 2 lots; q. 1.
Hyman Bornstein to Fanny Mabel, Norfolk st.; q. 1.
Wellington Holbrook rel. trs. to city of Boston, Deering rd. from Wellington Hill st.; q. 1.
Mary E. Farrell, ed. to Chas. H. Swan, John G. Whidden to Leah G. Buxbaum, Tel. Mount st.; w. 1.
Harvard st. and Deering rd.; d. \$2000.
Wm. E. Wright to Catherine E. Powers, W. Park st. and Alorton rd.; q. 1.
WEST ROXBURY
Elizabeth Palmer et al. to Frank D. Chase, Peter Parley rd.; w. 1.
Anna A. Parker to John J. Mullen, Johnsonwood rd.; 2 pcs.; w. 1.
BRIGHTON
Morris Rotman et al. to Henry S. Dennison et al., trs., Commonwealth and Long av.; q. 1.
HYDE PARK
Patrick J. Feeney to Bridget A. Feeney, Winthrop st.; w. 1.
CHELSEA
Eme M. Butt to Lavinia Butt, Grove st.; q. 1.
Hyman Shapiro to Catherine T. Murphy, Maverick st.; q. 1.
Emma L. Burwell to Karl Minsk, Grove st.; q. 1.
WINTHROP
Win. J. Robinson to Mary A. Walsh, Cliff av.; q. 1.
REVERE
Marla G. Lamore to Consiglia Campana, Temple st.; 2 lots; q. 1.
Raffaella Revalacqua to Consiglia Campana, Temple st.; 2 lots; q. 1.

ALBANY PEOPLE DEMAND CARS
ALBANY—Protests against the Albany & Troy trolley strike today were filed with the public service commission by the public.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB FIXES ITS FALL CALENDAR

Five Meetings to Be Addressed by Experts and Fourteen Saturday Walks Are Scheduled

Brookline Bird Club has just completed the schedule of walks, talks and lectures for its fall season. On each of these occasions bird-life will be studied in native haunts or described by speakers who are familiar with the habits and needs of the feathered creatures. Full details of the work of the club may be had from Mrs. George W. Kaan, secretary, 102 Aspinwall avenue, Brookline.

The bulletin of fall meetings follows: Oct. 11, Winthrop Packard, secretary-treasurer Massachusetts Audubon Society, will lecture on "Housing Problems in Birdland," in the lecture room, public library.

Oct. 25, Round table talk in the club room, public library. Nathaniel A. Francis will speak on "Bird Life of Galveston, Tex., and Vicinity."

Nov. 2, Round table talk in the club room, public library. The speaker will be Dr. Glover Allen, secretary of the Boston Society of Natural History.

Nov. 29, at 8 p. m., Charles Crawford Gorst will give an illustrated lecture on birds, with imitations of bird songs, at Beacon hall, Harvard street, Coolidge corner.

Dec. 13, Round table talk in the club room, public library. Barron Brainerd will speak on "Birds of Greylock."

Following is the bulletin of Saturday walks:

Sept. 11, Lynn and Nahant beaches; leader, Dr. John B. Brainerd.

Sept. 18, Fellsbury; leader, Mrs. George W. Kaan.

Sept. 25, Weston to Waltham; leader, Charles B. Floyd.

Oct. 2, Fresh pond marshes; leader, Miss Ida G. Jenkins.

Oct. 9, Arlington Heights to Lexington; leader, E. E. Cadue.

Oct. 16, Overbrook and Wellesley; leader, Mrs. H. C. Dunham.

Oct. 23, Newton Center; leader, Charles B. Floyd.

Oct. 30, Waban to Echo bridge; leader, Dr. John B. May.

Nov. 6, Lynn to Swampscott. Leader, Miss Margaret Bradbury.

Nov. 13, Moon island, Squantum. Leader, Parker Gammon.

Nov. 20, Leverett and Jamaica ponds. Leader, Miss C. D. Campbell.

Nov. 27, Devereux beach. Leader, Miss Lillian E. Rideout. (If necessary, this trip may be postponed until Dec. 4.)

Dec. 11, Oak Hill. Leader, Charles B. Floyd.

Dec. 18, Lynn beach. Leader, George A. Spooner.

Numerous members of the Brookline Bird Club are planning to attend the meeting of the New England Federation of Natural History Societies to be held at Marlboro, Mass., Sept. 17 and 18.

CAMPAIGN ISSUE OF ANTI-SUFFRAGE PAPER PUBLISHED

Women's Anti-Suffrage Association of Massachusetts, announced as an organization of 34,000 women of voting age, is distributing today the September number of "The Remonstrance," a quarterly opposed to woman suffrage, as a special campaign number.

The leading article urges "the conservative voters of Massachusetts—the men who want to keep the women of the state from being thrust into politics against their will"—to remember that the suffrage amendment was carried by small majorities in Oregon and California, and in view of this asks that every voter opposed to the extension of the franchise cast his ballot, not staying away from the polls in the expectation that the amendment will easily be defeated without his vote.

Other articles touch on the added expense to the state in case women are given the ballot, estimated at 50 per cent, with consequent increase in the state tax upon municipalities; that only about 3 per cent of the possible Massachusetts women voters cast ballots on school questions; that Chicago women are showing little interest in the voting right that has been granted them; and cover campaign methods which are called unwomanly, criticism of methods of obtaining the suffrage indorsement at the women's clubs federation meeting at Marion, a symposium of anti-suffrage arguments by women in Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Ohio, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Minnesota; and analysis of the published remarks of suffrage campaigners, etc.

ILLEGAL REGISTERING CHARGED
Illegal registration on the part of 22 voters of the city of Boston is alleged in charges filed with the election commissioners today by Michael J. Flynn, representing the Anti-Illegal Registration League. The commission will issue summonses for the voters named to appear at a hearing to be held next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at which time opportunity will be given to show cause why those persons named should continue to be registered as Boston voters.

THREE MADE LIETENANTS
Fire Commissioner John Grady promoted three firemen to the position of lieutenant today with a raise in salaries from \$1400 to \$1800 a year. They were Daniel W. Park, Jamaica Plain, ladder company 8; William Peterson, ward 20, ladder company 3, and John Corey, Dudley street, ward 17, engine 12.

SHIPPING NEWS

Nearly 500,000 pounds of fresh groundfish were brought to the Boston fish pier today by 14 vessels. Prices fluctuated but were normal in face of the large supply brought in yesterday. Arrivals: Steam trawlers Swell, 75,300 fresh groundfish; East Hampton, 113,300; Matchless, 40,500; Delphine Cabral, 32,000; Richard, 23,000; Georgiana, 6000; Laura Enos, 6200; Eva Avina, 12,200; Olivia Sears, 6200; Elnora De Costa, 37,500; Good Luck, 31,500; Edith Silveira, 20,700; Lucinda I. Lowell, 31,200; Thomas Brumbridge, 20,300.

Another load of sugar came into port today on the Danish steamer Orkild, coming from Matanzas, Cuba. The craft brought 26,200 bags of sugar which will be discharged here.

Wireless reports from Captain Lowe of the Warren liner Sachem indicate the arrival of the craft at Boston tomorrow morning. It was expected here today, having left Liverpool Aug. 28.

United Fruit Company announced through its Boston headquarters today the launching recently of another steamer to be added to its white fleet. The San Pedro left the launching ways at Belfast, Ire., and will be given registry under United States laws. It is a sister ship to the San Mateo, recently placed into service between this port and the tropics, and the San Pablo, recently launched. The latter is to have trials trips this month.

Favoring winds today permitted the four-masted schooner Florence Thurlow, Captain Clark, to leave its anchorage in the lower harbor and shape a course for the west coast of Africa. It is the fourth schooner to leave Boston recently for the African coast with freight. In another fortnight the bark Ruth Stark will follow. Aboard the Thurlow were 2009 barrels flour, 5451 pieces hard pine scantlings, 3270 hard pine boards, 3124 white pine boards, also a quantity of general merchandise. Captain Clark expects to reach Sekondia, the first port of call, in from 40 to 50 days.

PORT OF BOSTON Arrivals

Str Grecian, Page, Philadelphia.
Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.
Str Ransom B Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.
Str City of Rockland, Linneken, Bath, Me.
Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor, Me.
Str Kershaw, Johnson, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk.
Str Limon, Terfry, Havana and Port Limon.
Str Governor Dingley, Ingalls, Portland.
Str Nantucket, McDorman, Baltimore via Newport News.
Str Bunker Hill, Decker, New York.
Str Ransom B. Fuller, Strout, Portland.
Str Camden, Rawley, Bangor.

Sailings

Strs Everett, Newport News; Melrose, Baltimore; Massasoit, Machiasport; Sygna (Nor), Sydney, C. B.; Otter (Nor), Baltimore; Nantucket, out via Newport News; Bunker Hill, New York; Governor Dingley, Portland, Eastport and St. John, N. B.
Tg Neptune, Portland, twg bg R & L C No 7.
Stm lighter Herbert, Ipswich (not before).

COASTWISE TRAFFIC

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7—Arrd, strs Rauma, Norfolk and Newport News; Angelo, Taranto; Porto Rico, New York; Matilda Weems, Charleston, Georgetown and Wilmington.
Old, strs Trento, Leghorn; Sonore, Cienfuegos; Enriken, Rio Grande do Sul; Californian, New York; Tritannic, St. Vanger; Powhatan and Essex, Providence.
Sld, strs Ontario, Boston; Somerset, Jacksonville via Savannah.
BRUNSWICK, Sept. 7—Arrd, str San Marcos, New York.
Sld, tug Underwriter, twg bgs Hercules and Chas S Heath, New York.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 7—Arrd, schr Mary E Lynch, Stonington, Me.
GALVESTON, Sept. 7—Arrd, str Chas E. Harwood, Tampico.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Sept. 7—Arrd, str Alleghany, Baltimore via Wilmington, N. C. and left for Charleston.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 7—Arrd, strs Suwanee, Baltimore; Lenape, New York. Sld, strs Mohawk, New York; Jean, Port Tampa.

Sld from Mayport 5, tug Wellington twg bgs Northeast, for Philadelphia, and Tottenville, New London.

NORFOLK, Sept. 7, 7 p. m.—Sld, str Howard, Boston.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Bayamon, Ponce P. R.; Fauna, Amsterdam via Paramaribo; Rydam, Rotterdam; Indian Monarch, London.

Tuesday, strs Santa Theresa, Progreso and Tampico; Hamilton, Newport News and Norfolk; fishing str Herome; U. S. destroyers Trippe, Patterson and McCall; strm yacht Wakiva.

BUDGET DATA CONSIDERED

Descriptions of municipal budgets from numerous cities of the United States were examined by the Boston budget commission which met today. Data gathered during the summer months was presented by Secretary Cottrell and considered by the commission. The report which the commission is to compile must be ready for submission to Mayor Curly and the city council by Oct. 1.

GASOLINE RISES AGAIN

Gasoline advanced another cent today, making the wholesale price 17 cents a gallon as sold by Standard Oil. Most of the other companies marked their price up to this figure. This is the third increase in a month and the fourth increase since early in June, when the wholesale price was 13 cents.

HEARING ON COST OF RUNNING BRIDGE IS CONTINUED

City Councils Want More Detailed Information on Traffic on Wellington Span

Because City Solicitors Kaan of Somerville, Boutwell of Malden, Sweetser of Everett, Elder of Medford and others said that it would be impossible for them to go on in regard to the apportionment of the cost of maintenance of Wellington bridge without a tabulation showing an accurate count of automobiles crossing that bridge as well as motor trucks and horse-drawn vehicles as well as the cities and towns to and from which motor vehicles and horse-drawn conveyances came, the recess commission of which Judge Robert O. Harris is chairman, after a conference with the metropolitan park commission, adjourned the hearing scheduled for today for two weeks or until Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 10:30 a. m. in room 431, State House.

Judge Harris agreed with counsel that this count should be taken, as otherwise there was nothing upon which to base a fair apportionment as required by the act. The metropolitan park commission submitted a tabulation this morning showing that the total number of vehicles passing over Wellington bridge between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. of each day, from Aug. 23 to Aug. 29 inclusive was 26,082 automobiles, 889 motor trucks or omnibuses, 2115 horse-drawn vehicles, making a total of 29,086.

Of that total 1971 motor vehicles were of foreign registration, hailing from 39 of the 48 states in the union—Alabama 6, Arizona 1, Arkansas 1, California 7, Colorado 5, Connecticut 166, Delaware 11, Florida 10, Georgia 4, Idaho 4, Illinois 34, Indiana 10, Iowa 2, Kansas 3, Kentucky 5, Maine 170, Maryland 54, Michigan 14, Mississippi 41, Missouri 11, Montana 1, Nebraska 4, Nevada 2, New Hampshire 317, New Jersey 98, New Mexico 2, New York 426, North Carolina 2, North Dakota 1, Ohio 21, Oregon 2, Pennsylvania 148, Rhode Island 338, South Carolina 2, Texas 2, Vermont 51, Virginia 6, West Virginia 3, Wisconsin 3, and from New Brunswick 5 and Quebec 15.

This tabulation, however, gave no figures to show how many of the vehicles were coming from or going to any metropolitan district or Massachusetts city or town, and therefore, all the city solicitors were agreed, was of no use at all as showing how much the people of each city or town benefited by the bridge actually used it and, therefore, what was the actual benefit of the bridge to each municipality. Judge Harris said he fully agreed with them.

City Solicitor Kaan of Somerville stated that in 1902 and 1905 his city had caused to be taken such a census covering a fortnight, for each day's actual use of this bridge. There was a question raised whether this census should again be taken by the metropolitan park commission. City Solicitor Boutwell of Malden suggested that owing to the opposition of the metropolitan park commission that the recess commission appointed by the supreme court should have it done.

Judge Harris said the difficulty is that the commission has no appropriation and its members "haven't any pockets to go down into." Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser said the cost couldn't exceed \$150 and that he with the city solicitors of Malden, Somerville and Lynn would chip \$25 each, trusting to the Legislature to reimburse them. Finally the recess commission went across to the metropolitan park commission and brought back the information that the latter commission will take the census asked for by the city solicitors beginning at 7 a. m. next Saturday and continuing all day for three consecutive days ending at 5 p. m. next Monday, and that the expense might be taken out of metropolitan park maintenance.

This was satisfactory. Commissioner George A. Taft of Worcester stated that if Wellington bridge is treated as a boulevard as it probably would be then one half of the 42 1/2 per cent put upon the metropolitan district will be paid by the commonwealth.

NEW BUSINESS MEN GROUP OFF TO CAMP

There were 132 in the second contingent of Boston business men to go to the military camp at Plattsburg, leaving the North station last evening in a special train of five cars, and arriving at the camp this forenoon. It is expected that 700 men in all will be enlisted for the tour of duty ending Oct. 6. The rest of the business men go from New York, Philadelphia and other cities.

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood has general charge of the training, the camp itself being commanded by Capt. Gordon Johnston, eleventh cavalry, U. S. A. Among the recruits who went last night were Arnold Lawson, Frederick Lothrop Ames, Dr. Charles Marble, W. Rodman Peabody, W. H. Schier, and Charles Gibson, one of the city park commissioners.

ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—The following special orders were issued today:
Capt. James P. Harbeson, 21st infantry, detailed for duty to assist government exhibit board at Panama-Pacific international exposition, San Francisco, vice Second Lieut. John C. Walker, Jr., 12th infantry, relieved.
Maj. Peter E. Marquart, 12th infantry, detailed in quartermaster corps.

Navy Orders

Comdr. F. A. Traut, detached naval academy, to command Wisconsin.
Comdr. C. F. Preston, detached naval academy, to command Missouri.
Comdr. J. T. Tompkins, detached naval academy, to command Ohio.

Lt. Comdr. W. G. Mitchell, detached Texas, to fleet engineer, staff of commander-in-chief, Atlantic fleet.
Lt. Comdr. John Halligan, Jr., detached fleet engineer, Atlantic fleet to naval academy.

Lt. Comdr. E. E. Bass, detached Michigan, to Texas.
Lt. Comdr. E. C. Kalbfus, detached Wyoming, to navy department.
Lt. Comdr. Thomas R. Kurtz, detached navy department, to naval academy.

Lt. Comdr. W. L. Littlefield, detached Georgia, to navy yard, Philadelphia.
Lt. Comdr. John Downes, detached Florida, to naval academy, Annapolis.
Lt. Comdr. Roger Williams, detached Naval Academy, to New Jersey.

Lt. H. F. Leary, detached bureau of ordnance, navy department, to Florida.
Lt. C. F. Russell, detached O'Brien, to command Smith.
Lt. C. A. Bonvillian, detached Utah, to Michigan.

Lt. M. E. Manly, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, to aid on staff commander-in-chief Pacific reserve fleet.
Lt. G. E. Baker, detached Naval Academy, to Georgia.
Lt. (J. G.) E. C. Metz, detached command D-1 to Naval Academy.

Lt. (J. G.) S. S. Brown, detached Naval Academy practice squadron, to Naval Academy.
Lt. (J. G.) C. Q. Wright, Jr., detached Ozark, to command D-1.
Lt. (J. G.) J. M. Schelling, detached naval academy, to Utah.

Lt. (J. G.) C. E. Van Hook, detached New Jersey, to naval academy.
Lt. (J. G.) C. A. Lucas, detached Georgia, to naval academy.
Lt. (J. G.) C. C. Davis, detached Birmingham, to naval academy.

Lt. (J. G.) R. P. Guiler, detached Dixie, to naval academy.
Lt. (J. G.) G. B. Hooley, detached Henry, to naval academy.
Lt. (J. G.) Solomon Endel, detached Ohio, to naval academy.

Lt. (J. G.) R. P. Emrich, detached navy yard, Washington, to O'Brien.
Lt. (J. G.) G. J. McMillan, detached Delaware, to Culgoa.
Lt. (J. G.) R. P. Myers, detached connection fitting out Winslow, to Jarvis.

Lt. (J. G.) J. C. Byrnes, Jr., detached Jarvis, to Winslow.
Lt. (J. G.) H. C. Train, detached Oregon, to Cheyenne.
Lt. (J. G.) W. C. Wickham, detached Smith, to naval academy.

Movements of Vessels

Saturday, at St. Paul, Pribilofs.
Marietta, at Jeremie, Haiti.
Chattanooga, at Topolobampo.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Maryland, Iroquois, H-1, H-2 and H-3, at Mare Island.
Montana, at Nepeague bay.
South Dakota, at San Francisco.
Hawk, at Buffalo.
Trippie, and Patterson, at Rosebank, N. Y.
Tennessee, at Reedy island, Delaware river.
Biddle, at Annapolis.
Gloucester, at Brooklyn.
Paul Jones, Perry, Preble, Stewart, and Whipple, at Bremerton.
New York, Mayflower, Wyoming, Arkansas, Texas, Utah, Florida, South Carolina, Michigan, Georgia, Nebraska, Baltimore, Dubuque, and Neptune, at southern drill grounds.
Dolphin New York for Norfolk.
Powhatan, New York for Provincetown.
Leonidas, New York for Portsmouth, N. H.
Hentley, and Drayton, Rosebank for southern drill grounds.
McCall, Whitestone landing for southern drill grounds.
Osceola, Port-au-Prince for Guantanamo.
Chester, Island of Candia for Marsine and Alexandria.

RECORD OF STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
*Saxonia, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Roma, for Naples-Gibraltar, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Ancona, for Naples-Genoa, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Adriatic, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Trotter, for Naples-Genoa, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Cameroun, for Liverpool-Glasgow, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*America, for Naples-Genoa, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Dante Alighieri, for Genoa-Naples, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*New York, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Livorno, for Ancona, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Ryndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Lapland, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Europa, for Naples-Genoa, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Chilango, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Caserta, for Naples, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*St. Louis, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Kursk, for Archangel, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*San Giorgio, for Naples, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Frederick VII., for Copenhagen, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Baltic, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Kristianstad, for Bergen, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Tuscania, for Glasgow, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*San Guglielmo, for Naples, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Dante Alighieri, for Genoa-Naples, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Rotterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Corinthia, for Ancona, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Taormina, for Naples, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.
*Patric, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 9 a. m.

Sailings from Boston

*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports, Sept. 11, 11 a. m.
Sailings from Philadelphia
Duca d'Aosta, for Medlen's ports, Sept. 24, 24 a. m.
Sailings from Montreal
Carthagenian, for Glasgow, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Corinthia, for Ancona, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Hesperian, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Sicilian, for London, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Frederic, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Corsican, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool
*Baltic, for New York, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Corinthia, for Ancona, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Taormina, for Naples, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Canopic, for Naples-Genoa, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Patric, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
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*Hesperian, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Sicilian, for London, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Frederic, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Corsican, for Liverpool, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.

Transpacific Sailings

WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco
*Matsonia, for Honolulu, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Lurline, for Honolulu, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Sierra, for Honolulu, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Moana, for Sydney, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Persia, for Hongkong, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Wilhelmina, for Honolulu, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.
*Sonoma, for Sydney, Sept. 8, 8 a. m.

Sailings from Seattle

*Hyades, for Honolulu, Sept. 11, 11 a. m.
Hawaii Maru, for Hongkong, Sept. 17, 17 a.

BANKERS FORM ONE NEW SECTION 'AT CONVENTION

One Third the Membership of the Parent Association Enters Division of National Banks

SEATTLE, Wash.—Preparatory to opening the annual convention of the American Bankers Association today the various sections of the American Bankers Association had meetings Tuesday. A new section was formed for national banks, with one third of the membership of the parent organization enrolled. The section elected Fred W. Hyde of Jamestown, N. Y., president.

At the annual meeting of American Institute of Banking a total membership of 14,163 was reported.

President William A. Law of the American Bankers Association addressed the Washington State Bankers Convention, saying that before this nation can become properly prepared for successful defense, its methods of governmental expenditures must be reformed in order that they may come abreast of the prevailing standards of business efficiency.

That Congress transgressed constitutional limitations in one section of the federal reserve board act and that the reserve board is going beyond its rights in proceeding under that section was the declaration of Henry M. Campbell of Detroit to the American Bankers Association. The section he referred to is that permitting the board to confer trustee powers on national banks. Congress caused the situation, Mr. Campbell said, in a four-line paragraph which said the reserve board should have power "to grant by special permit to national banks applying therefor, where not in contravention of state or local law, the right to act as trustee, executor, administrator or registrar of stocks and bonds, under such rules and regulations as the said board may prescribe." Mr. Campbell contended such a service is not a banking function, therefore the section cannot be sustained upon any theory of implied powers or the state giving consent.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS

Nobility of Labor

LITTLE ROCK (Ark.) GAZETTE.—Booker T. Washington thinks there will be no peace in Haiti until the Haitians have been taught to work. Work is the only salvation for the Haitians and for any other people or section of people. The leaders of the Negroes in Arkansas have preached early and late the nobility of labor and have sought to prove to their people that nothing but work can elevate them.

Significant Address

CHICAGO HERALD.—We are told that Elihu Root's speech in the New York constitutional convention denouncing boss rule and advocating the short ballot and other means of keeping the government in the hands of the people is one of the greatest he ever made. It is more than that; it is one of the most significant speeches that has been made of recent years—one of the most significant that could be made.

Diplomacy

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS.—There are some people—a few even in the United States—who apparently fail to realize that one of the chief objects of diplomacy—perhaps its noblest function—is to maintain peace among nations. Thus far the Wilson administration has, under great stress and strain, been able to do this. Of course, there will be no surrender of any American rights. To yield here would be to invite contempt, and also to make war practically certain. For continuing encroachments would make it sooner or later necessary for the nation to defend itself.

Status of Indian

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT CHRONICLE.—One of the most interesting gatherings of the fall will be the annual conference of the Society of American Indians, which will be held in a few weeks at Lawrence, Kan. The leading Indians of the nation will be present, and associated with them will be many prominent white men and women who are interested in the welfare of the Indian. The most important question to be discussed will be whether the Indian should continue to be a "ward of the government," or whether he has not progressed far enough in the ways of civilization to manage his own affairs.

As to the Income Tax

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.—The United States must have a renewal of war taxes or a bond issue, according to estimates now made in Washington, to meet its expenditures. The war taxes were imposed upon articles styled luxuries. Many of them were the small things which are the commonplaces of an ordinary citizen's relaxation. . . . But, practically, if the country needs more money, the way to get it is by increasing the tax upon large or substantial incomes. Raise the percentage upon the incomes taxed until the man who is earning \$20,000 to \$50,000 is paying 1 per cent more than he is now and the man earning from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 a year is paying 10 per cent.

ADMIRAL REYNOLDS RETIRED

WASHINGTON.—Admiral Alfred Reynolds, president of the naval examining and retiring boards since December, 1913, was placed on the retired list Tuesday. His record includes 22 years and nine months of sea duty and 21 years on service ashore. He took part in the Luzon campaign in the Philippines, did service during the Boxer uprising in China and commanded the Pacific reserve fleet.

SPREAD OF U. S. BUSINESS DATA IN CHINA IS OFFERED

Reciprocal Acts to Strengthen Commercial Relations Also Outlined by Commissioner

WASHINGTON.—That the recent tour of the United States by the honorary commercial commissioners of the republic of China was thoroughly enjoyed by the visitors from the far east and will result in cordial and mutually advantageous commercial relations, is attested in a letter just received by Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, department of commerce, from David Z. T. Yui, the honorary secretary of the commission.

Mr. Yui discusses bright prospects of augmented trade and increased helpfulness between the two great republics. He expresses keen appreciation of the commission's reception in America, saying that it "has been overwhelmed with your wonderful hospitality and sincere goodness." He urges that the United States and China should "join hands to make the best use of present opportunities."

Mr. Yui is in charge of the lecture department of the national committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of China, and he defines his work as an effort to enlighten all classes of people in the advancement of modern civilization. Mr. Yui's department will, he says, be exceedingly glad to receive at any time literature and materials of an educational nature, particularly lantern slides, motion-picture films, charts, maps, and pictures on any subjects relating to industry and commerce.

He requests that American manufacturing and industrial firms be informed of the readiness of the visual-instruction division to make full use of advertising materials in the form of slides, films, pictures or similar illustrative material. Considerable material of this kind has already been received from one of the great transcontinental railways, a manufacturing concern in Ohio of international reputation and various other companies in the United States. Mr. Yui is convinced that the furnishing of such things for the instruction of the Chinese people will be of substantial benefit to both parties concerned, and the advantages to be derived by American manufacturers are emphasized by the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. At present such materials are being sent out each month by the visual-instruction division through its five circuits in north, south, east, central and west China.

Mr. Yui speaks of another way in which, he feels sure, trade may be increased and friendly relations strengthened. Chinese students, after graduation from a college or university in the United States and before returning to China, often find it difficult to secure an opportunity of acquiring needed experience along the line of work in which they have been trained. They do not intend, of course, to settle down in America, but they do need technical experience in some firm, factory or office to supplement their theoretical knowledge. Such opportunities would be gratefully appreciated and would afford to the firms getting them not only desirable publicity, but a means of practical commercial penetration in the Chinese field. Mr. Yui hopes that through the good offices of those engaged in American trade promotion Chinese students may in the future obtain such places. He mentions in passing that he has been assured by a telegram from the acting secretary of the department of labor that all embarrassments to Chinese students when landing at San Francisco will be removed.

Mr. Yui's letter was written on the steamship Manchuria, en route to Honolulu. In his reply Dr. Pratt expressed his lively interest in the matters brought forward by the honorary secretary and his ardent desire to witness their realization.

LETTER CARRIERS HAVE DISCUSSION ON PENSION PLANS

Congressman Madden of Chicago Gives Talk More Inclined to Them Than Two Years Ago

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

OMAHA, Neb.—A campaign of education is being made by the National Association of Letter Carriers in their connection with Omaha for the pension system for civil service employees superannuated or retired after a given period of service. Some 1500 delegates and visitors are in attendance.

Sessions during the first two days were largely given over to discussions of the proposed pension system and the Hamill bill, which seeks to provide a permanent pension of 50 per cent of a man's wages annually after he has served 30 years. Congressman Martin B. Madden of Chicago addressed the convention Tuesday morning, and while he was against the pension system when he addressed them two years ago, he assured them now that he had come a long way toward their way of thinking since last he met them. He urges them to come before Congress with their case briefed with facts and figures to present to the Congress.

Charles H. King, who carried mail for 35 years in Omaha and who was dismissed from the service, was presented with flowers on the stage. Local President William Maher in presenting them, turned to Congressman Madden and said: "Mr. Congressman, we sincerely hope you will see your duty in Congress to do something for men like this."

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15c; 13 to 25 times, per line, 12c; 26 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 14 lines to the inch. Set solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 12c; 3 or more times, per line, 10c; measure 12 lines to the inch.

REAL ESTATE

Two on Fisher Hill

FISHER HILL ONLY \$16,000 VERY attractive house of 11 rms. with 3 baths, all modern improvements, near Runkle School and only 10 minutes to Beacon st. House has southern exposure and has just been listed with us for immediate sale.

HOUSE AND GARAGE

FISHER HILL—Nearly Completed BRICK HOUSE, with slate roof, containing 10 rooms, 3 bathrooms, having long living-room with fireplace, dining-room, kitchen and spacious hall on first floor; 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms on second floor; 2 bedrooms and bathroom on top floor; dining-room and living-room to be finished in selected woodwork; if sold at once could be finished to order. Garage will accommodate two touring cars; lot contains 9200 sq. ft. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., 1331 Beacon St., Brookline.

MAKE YOUR HOME AT WOODBOURNE

In Beautiful Forest Hills Boston's Charming Suburb Attractive natural environment artistically improved; easily reached (single fare) from city or any suburb. Brick Cottages For Sale or To Rent. Latest Improvements. Easy Terms. Pleasant, sunny Apartments, with Sleeping Porches and Gardens; \$30 to \$38. NEW STEAM-HEATED SUITES (4, 5 and 6 rooms and bath) BOSTON DWELLING HOUSE CO 308 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hills Tel. Jam. 21448.

LONGWOOD NORTH OF BEACON ST.

JUST OFFERED—opposite Town Park—14 rooms and 2 baths. Every improvement. Restricted neighborhood. Almost 9000 square ft. of land with ample room for garage. Shown by appointment only. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., 1331 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline.

FRIENDS OF PEACE PLAN ORGANIZATION

CHICAGO—Officials of the Friends of Peace Societies met here Tuesday and discussed plans for a nation-wide organization "for political and other action." The contemplated organization, which was described by its founders as "for political action, but not a political party," will have as its aim, according to officials: "Freedom of the seas," from England's blockade of Germany; cessation of the exportation of war munitions by any means; and the influencing of congressmen to legislation along the lines of the resolutions adopted by the convention of the Friends of Peace which closed Monday.

The organization will take no action, leaders declared, with regard to loyalty to the United States government in case of war with Germany, but leaders asserted that every member will "act according to his own judgment in such a case." John Brisben Walker was elected permanent chairman. The complete organization will be composed of a national committee. One member will be selected from each state and additional members will be selected to assist the president in New York and the vice-president, who will be in charge of the western division with headquarters in Chicago. Under the national committee will be state committees composed of one member from each congressional district.

Of 27 for organization are: Robert Ford, New York, chairman; Louis J. Knell, Buffalo, secretary; William Liberman, New York, recording secretary; Herman A. Metz, Brooklyn; Congressman Henry Volmer, Davenport, Ia.; Carl Schurz, New York; Herman B. Ridder, New York; John F. Kelly, Pittsfield, Mass.; and Congressman Stephen G. Porter, Pittsburgh.

HEARING ON ANCHORAGE

Establishment of anchorage grounds and navigation lanes in Nantucket and Vineyard sounds as recommended by Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, supervising steamboat inspector at Boston, will be the subject of a public hearing Friday morning at the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The subject has been debated for a number of years in shipping circles, but this is the first general effort made to secure adequate regulations. United States engineers are preparing a report on the subject.

COUNTY OWNS OIL WELLS

TIFFIN, O.—The oil well struck recently on the county farm has settled down to a steady production of 200 barrels a day, says the Toledo Blade. This means that the county is realizing about \$25 a day from this one well. The county is now receiving about \$1000 a month from its other wells on the farm.

SOUTH BOSTON CARNIVAL ENDS

Upwards of 20,000 persons attended the closing day of the South Boston carnival and pageant, "The End of the Rainbow," at City Point Tuesday, making an estimated total of 500,000 persons drawn to the district during the five days the celebration was on.

DOCK BEGUN AT MUSKEGON, MICH.

MUSKEGON, Mich.—Work is now under way here on a dock 1700 feet in length and 800 feet in width, which will be constructed with all railroad facilities, storehouses and refrigerator plants, extending out into Muskegon lake, says the Detroit Free Press.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Trinity Court ONE BLOCK FROM COPLEY SQUARE

Most Conveniently Situated Apartment House in Boston and One of the Safest

A Few Suites of 2, 3, and 4 Rooms for Rent on Lease from Sept. 1st, also a large STUDIO

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT IS MAINTAINED IN THE BUILDING

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT OR TO CABOT, CABOT & FORBES, 60 State Street, Boston

John Winthrop Chambers

78-80 PORTER ROAD Cor. Mass. Ave., Near Porter Station

The Latest Acquisition To the University City's High-Grade Apartments Containing 25 beautiful suites of 3, 4 and 5 rooms and kitchenettes. Each suite has sleeping porch. Constructed with every modern improvement, convenience and comfort.

RENTS \$25 TO \$40 The location is within one min. walk of electric and Boston & Maine. Only 12 min. to Park st. and North station. WILLIAM F. BROOKS, OWNER 671 Mass. Ave., Central St. Cambridge Telephone 975 Cambridge

BACK BAY APARTMENTS

All thoroughly modern and up to date in every respect.

The Gainsborough Apartments 69 Gainsborough Street Suites of five to seven rooms, \$575 to \$550.

THE ILKLEY 176-3 Huntington Avenue Suites of six to nine rooms, \$800 to \$1200.

THE BRETAGNE 496 Massachusetts Avenue Suites of five and six rooms, \$600 and \$650. Apply to

EDWARD PEIRCE 94 MUR Street, Room 23, or on the premises Phone Main 1136 and Back Bay 21981

REAL ESTATE

NEW CEMENT HOUSE

JUST COMPLETED, beautiful cement house containing twelve rooms and three baths, billiard room, glassed-in sun parlor and sleeping porch. Hardwood floors and roof of asbestos throughout. Hot water heat, combination gas and coal range. Owner has spared no expense in making this house attractive and homelike. Large grounds. Be the first to see this bargain. Rent \$1200.00. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., 1331 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline.

Established 1836 Incorporated 1894 Telephone Oxford 162

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NEAR COOLIDGE CORNER—Suites contain 7 and 8 rooms, finished in gumwood and oak; generous lot; owner would build garage for slight increase in price. Asking \$11,000.00. Make offer. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., 1331 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline.

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ARROWROCK DAM IS BUILT OF CONCRETE

SPOKANE, Wash.—Now that the bulk of the concrete work on the Arrowrock dam in Idaho has been done and the structure needs only the addition of a few minor details to make it ready for service, it is possible to get some adequate appreciation of the magnitude of this, one of the largest dams in the world, says the Chronicle. The dam is built of reinforced concrete and is nearly 350 feet high at the highest point. The length of the crest is 1000 feet, the thickness at base 240 feet, and the thickness at the top 16 feet.

Something like 600,000 cubic yards of concrete went into the structure and 250,000 cubic yards of excavation was necessary to get the foundations down to the solid granite, 80 feet below the bed of the river. It is built in the form of a curve with the convex side upstream so that the structure does not depend on its own weight alone for stability, but acts as a horizontal arch in resisting the tremendous head of water, transmitting the pressure to abutments that consist of the granite walls of the cañon itself. The gates and accessories alone weigh 1000 tons and the spillway, which is capable of discharging 40,000 cubic feet of water a second, required the excavation of 300,000 cubic yards of materials.

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Immediate applicants may secure a choice of furnished or unfurnished suites of three or four rooms with bathroom or five rooms with two bathrooms. The Ericson provides a quiet, homelike, highly satisfactory city home. Its American plan table is unsurpassed, its prices reasonable.

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FOR SALE—120 acres good farm, 30 acres bordering the beautiful Damariscotta tidal river; plenty of clams, lobster and crabs; fine view; attractive, well furnished house of 9 rooms, fireplace, piano; bath with hot and cold water; hot water heat; new heating system; beautiful scenery and best of neighbors. Owner leaving the state. Address A. M. GOSNAY, Newcastle, Me., R. F. D.

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270,000 ACRES of good land ranging in price from \$10 to \$22 per acre; liberal terms to suit purchaser. S. L. THOMAS, Washington, Ill.

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Has great strength and remarkable wearing qualities.

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No metal to injure or cut the hair. Curls or waves the hair in 20 minutes. Most comfortable to sleep in. 10¢ a package.

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Exclusive styles in genteel afternoon and evening dresses.

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INSURE YOUR COMFORT by wearing high collars—lace or net—without breaking in. Feel like an old shoe the minute you put them on.

Insert pinpoint at top and curve supporter slightly before slipping in at bottom. Use a card—8 lengths, 18¢ a pair. If not at your dealer, order direct. Agents wanted. E. Z. ON COLLAR SUPPORT CO., 313 Broadway, N. Y.

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In Simon's **EZWEAR** Shoes

For Men, Women, Children. Soft, Stylish, Flexible model. Unlined, new live rubber heels. No need to break in. Feel like an old shoe the minute you put them on.

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A few advantages as a selling proposition are as follows:

The price is about one-half as much as other systems giving same service.

Can be installed in one-third of the time.

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Full sized plant can be carried for transportation purposes.

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The country home can be lighted in a city light for one-third of a cent per light per hour.

This is a particularly good opportunity for men with autos or driving rigs.

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YOUNG married man, experienced, capable, desires position as clerk in responsible hotel; well educated and capable to meet the public; highest references. Address: P. L. L., 12 West 1st St., Oil City, Pa.

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Correspondent of proven ability, desires position; 32 years old; married; can furnish best of references. O. L. W., Box 115, Palisades Park, N. J.

CREDIT MAN, correspondent of proven ability, desires position; 32 years old; married; can furnish best of references. O. L. W., Box 115, Palisades Park, N. J.

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WEST 82D ST., 130—Comfortable, newly furnished outside rooms, with or without private bath; ref. Tel. Schuyler 6337.

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QUALITY CORNER
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North Country's Largest Shoe Store
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MEN'S SUITS \$1.00
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SHORT GLOVES, 10c
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Make us prove it. Phone Main 50. Cr.
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and cheviot suits; sizes 34 to 42. Made
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BRIDGE URGED ACROSS
BAY OF SANDUSKY

SANDUSKY, O.—Preliminary steps
toward the bridging of Sandusky bay to
make travel between Sandusky and Port
Clinton and intervening points by auto
possible without going 60 miles out of
the way through Fremont, were taken
by the Ad Club, the Federated Commer-
cial Club and other organizations com-
posed of Sandusky business men re-
cently, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The plan provides for construction of a
bridge wide enough for vehicles to pass
each other, and extending from Bay

CENTRAL

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

BARBER SHOP—A. G. MITCHELL
Children's hair cutting a
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One of Leavenworth's Best Stores

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Coal and Wood
Ice a Specialty

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Quick, Reasonable and Reliable.
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HAN. Corset, Hosiery, Lingerie and Silk
Underwear, Silk Petticoats. 409 Mil-
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Prompt attention to all orders. Florist
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HATTERS & FURRIERS
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Draperies, Wall Paper, Rugs, Lamps at
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G. B. Whitcomb, Sec. and Treas. Vaughan
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Everything warranted to give satisfaction

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Good Quality Home Furnishings
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of every variety. Prices moderate.

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In the New Spring Shades
DRYFUS & SON

Bridge on the east shore to Danbury on
the west shore, running parallel with the
New York Central railroad bridge over
the bay. At present the New York
Central railroad and small boats afford
the only means of crossing the bay,
which is three miles wide at its narrow-
est point.

CALIFORNIA BALLOTS SHIPPED
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Thirty tons of
ballot paper for the special state election
Oct. 26 on proposed amendments and the
non-partisan ballot have been shipped
from Secretary of State Jordan's office
to the clerks of the 58 counties of the
state, says the San Francisco Examiner.

SO. WESTERN

EL PASO, TEXAS.

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High grade wearables for men. Shirts
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porches, general conveniences, near
churches, Civic Center and Capitol parks.
Coffax cars at depot.

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TODAY" sold today, EVERY DAY.
You "SEE US MAKE IT," and "its sold
only where made." Tel. F-173.

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BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS—Fancy Delic-
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BUTTER STORE, 1800 Lawrence St.

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LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO., 16th
and Stout. The store that believes today's
right performance is tomorrow's insur-
ance of success. Mail orders given prompt
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goods prepaid everywhere in the U. S. A.

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Repairing, model making, locksmithing.
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STEUSSOLD BROS., Inc. Wholesale and
Retail Butchers and Packers. Northwest
corner Court and Liberty Streets.

Latest News of Business, Finance and Investments

STOCK MARKET UNEVEN, BUT TONE IS GOOD

Some of Railroads Prominent, but Best Gains Among Automobile and War Issues—Boston Does Not Move Far

There was considerable irregularity to the New York stock market in the first 15 minutes or so today, but the tone was strong on the whole. Some of the railroads were prominent again. Reading opened as if it were going to be a feature for strength, but it soon lost all its opening gain and had a small net loss. Chesapeake & Ohio acted in much the same way. Rock Island opened down a point and added nearly a point more to its recession.

All-Chalmers was heavy at first, but General Motors advanced three points and Western Union, Tennessee Copper and Westinghouse sold higher, particularly Tennessee, which rose more than two points.

Changes in the Boston market in the early transactions were mostly unimportant. The tone was about firm.

Irregularity was pronounced in the New York market at the end of the first half hour, but prices held up well.

Boston was steady.

Stocks pursued a zigzag course throughout the entire first half of the session. American Beet Sugar was up 1/4 at the opening at 60 1/2, and after moving up to 67 1/2, dropped to 65 1/2 before midday. Crucible Steel was up 2 points at the opening at 85, it declined to 84 1/2, moved up to 87 1/2, and again declined more than a point. Studebaker opened off 1/2 at 112 1/2, dropped to 110, and recovered 2 points. Steel was up 1/2 at the opening at 74 1/2. After advancing to 74 3/4, it receded nearly a point. Tennessee Copper opened up a point at 56, and advanced nearly 2 points further. Western Union at 77 showed at noon a gain of 2 points over last night's closing.

On the local exchange Butte & Superior opened off 1/2 at 65, rose to 66, and then shaded off nearly a point. Atlantic Gulf opened unchanged at 17 1/2, and needed a good fraction. The preferred opened unchanged at 32 1/2, advanced to 33 1/2. Mohawk was unchanged at the opening at 72, and declined 2 points before midday.

Crucible Steel was a strong feature in the early afternoon trading in New York. On the local exchange Boston declined was in demand, moving up 3 points before the beginning of the last hour. Copper Range also had a good advance.

Total New York sales, 415,000 shares; \$2,491,000 bonds.

CONTINENTAL CAN'S DIVIDEND STATUS

NEW YORK—Although the Continental Can Company declared a "dividend" of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock without declaring it to be a quarterly rate, it is generally accepted that the common will hereafter receive quarterly payments.

Intention to put the common on a dividend basis before end of the summer was forecast early in June. Since that date Continental Can common has advanced from around 66 to 94 1/2, and is now selling around 82-85. If earnings continue as satisfactory as recently, it is not unlikely that before another year a stock dividend may be declared or a higher cash rate than 1 1/4 per cent quarterly.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY

At a meeting of the Boston Clearing House Association today the Old Colony Trust Company was elected to membership and will commence business on Monday, Sept. 13. This is the first trust company in Boston to be admitted to the clearing house.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK—Metal exchange quotations are: Lead offered 4.90; tin 33.00; 33.50.

WEATHER

BOSTON AND VICINITY PREDICTIONS BY THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU: Local showers to night and probably Thursday; light to moderate south winds.

WASHINGTON—The United States weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Local showers to night and probably Thursday; light to moderate south winds.

Unsettled conditions continue over New England, the lake region and the upper Mississippi valley, with scattered showers. In other sections fair weather prevails. Pressure is somewhat below normal over the western lake region and upper Mississippi valley and highest over the Atlantic and northern Pacific coast states. The temperature remains somewhat above normal over the central and eastern portions of the country.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a. m. 73.0; 10 a. m. 77.0; 12 noon 79.0; 2 p. m. 81.0

IN OTHER CITIES
(8 a. m. today)
Albany 72; New Orleans 72; Buffalo 70; New York 72; Chicago 72; Philadelphia 72; Denver 72; Pittsburgh 72; Des Moines 72; Portland, Me. 72; Jacksonville 72; San Francisco 72; Kansas City 72; St. Louis 72; St. Paul 72; Washington 72

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:51; High water 6:30; 10:15 a. m.; 10:35 p. m.; Length of day 12:54; Moon rises 4:15 a. m.; 1:15 p. m.; 1:15 a. m.; 1:15 p. m.; 1:15 a. m.; 1:15 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	32 1/2	32 1/2	32	32 1/2
Al-Chal Mf Co.	39	39 1/2	38	39 1/2
Al-Chal Mf Copf	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	69
Am Ag Chem	61 1/2	61 1/2	61	61 1/2
Am Ag Chem pf.	96	96	96	96
Am Beet Sugar	66 1/2	67 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Am Can	57 1/2	58 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Am Can pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Car Fr.	68	68 1/2	67 1/2	68
Am Coal Prod.	152	152	150 1/2	150 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	50 1/2	50 1/2	50	50
Am H & L	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Am H & L pf.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Am Linsed Oil	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Am Lin Oil pf.	35	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am Loco	53	53 1/2	53	53 1/2
Am Smelting	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Smelting pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Am S Sec B pf.	81	81	81	81
Am Steel Fr.	52	52	52	52
Am Sugar	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Am Woolen	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Anacosta	71 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2
Atchison	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Bald Loco	80	80 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Balt & Ohio	82 1/2	83	82 1/2	83
Balt & Ohio pf.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Beth Steel	290	302	290	290
Beth Steel pf.	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
B F Goodrich	63	63 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
B F Goodrich pf.	109	109	109	109
Brooklyn R T	85 1/2	86	85 1/2	86
Brown Shoe pf.	82	82 1/2	82	82 1/2
Butte & Super	66	67 1/2	65	67 1/2
Cal Petroleum	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Cal Petroleum pf.	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Can Pacific	154	155	153 1/2	153 1/2
C C & S L	32	32	32	32
Cent Leather	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Ches & Ohio	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Chi & G West	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Chi & G West pf.	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
C M & St Paul	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
C M & St Paul pf.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Chi R I & Pac	19	20 1/2	18 1/2	19 1/2
Chino Copper	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Cho Fuel	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Com Tunnel	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Con Can	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Con Gas	126	126	126	126
Corn Products	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	83	83	83	83
Crucible Steel	86	89 1/2	84 1/2	87 1/2
Crucible Steel pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Cub-Am Sugar pf.	103	103	103	103
Deere & Co pf.	93	93	93	93
Demes Mre Ltd	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Elgee St Bt	73	73	73	73
Erie	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Erie 2nd pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
F M & S Co	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
F M & S Co pf.	46	46	46	46
Gen Chem	293	293	293	293
Gen Electric	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Gen Motor	253	255 1/2	250 1/2	255
Gen Motor pf.	113 1/2	114	113 1/2	114
Gt Nor Ore	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Gux Ex Co	65 1/2	65 1/2	65	65
Harc & N J	105 1/2	106	105	106
Illinois Cent.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Inspiration	35 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35
Int Agr Corp	20	20	20	20
Int Agr Corp pf.	38	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
Inter Con Corp	21 1/2	21 1/2	21	21
Inter Con Corp pf.	76	76 1/2	76	76 1/2
Inter Met	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Inter Paper	93	102 1/2	92 1/2	102 1/2
Inter Paper pf.	38	38 1/2	38	38 1/2
Kan City So.	27	27	27	27
Lake Steel	69 1/2	70	68	69
Lehigh Valley	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Manhattan	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Maxwell Motor	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Max Motor 1st pf.	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	91 1/2
Max Motor 2d pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Miami	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27 1/2
Metrol	82 1/2	83	81 1/2	82 1/2
Mon Power Co	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/2
Mon Power Copf	107	107	107	107
Mo Pacific	3 1/2	4	3 1/2	4
M & S	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Nat C & S	81	83	81	83
Nat Enamel	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
Nevada Con.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
N Y Air Brake	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
N Y C	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	93
N Y N H & H	66	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
N & W	110 1/2	111	110	110 1/2
Northern Pac.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107	107 1/2
Ont Silver	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Omaha	115	115	115	115
O & W	27	27	26 1/2	26 1/2
Pennsylvania	110	110	109 1/2	109 1/2
Pettibone	60	60	60	60
Phila Co.	87	87	87	87
Pittsburg Coal	33	34 1/2	33 1/2	34 1/2
Pitts Coal Pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Pressed St Car	62 1/2	63	61 1/2	62 1/2
Press Steel pf.	100	100	100	100
Pullman Co	159	159	159	159
Quicksilver	3	3	3	3
Ray Co.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Reading	151 1/2	151 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2
Rep I & S	2 1/2	4	2 1/2	4
Rock Island pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Rumely	6	6	6	6
Seaboard A L	14	14	14	14
Sears-Robuck	154 1/2	154 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2
So Pacific	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
So Pac pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Southern Ry.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
So Ry pf.	50	50	50	50
Stand Mill pf.	73	73	73	73
St L & S F	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Studebaker	112 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2
Studebaker pf.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Tennessee Cop	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Texas Co.	153	153	153	153
Texas Pac.	10 1/2	11	10 1/2	11

BUSINESS ON LONDON BOARD FAIRLY BRISK

War Loans Active and Firm in Tone—Americans Stronger and Dealings Improved on Account of Exchange Weakness

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU
LONDON—Markets idle, but tone is brighter; war loan 98-16 cum rights; 97-15-16 ex rights.

(By Boston Financial News)
LONDON—A fair average of business was done on the stock exchange today.

Trading in the war loans was brisk and their tone was firm, but the rights were easier on account of a falling off in the demand.

Americans were stronger and dealings improved because of weakness in exchange.

Sentiment in Canadians was cheerful. Good earnings were responsible for firmness in Argentine rails.

Mines were steady. Oils and rubbers hesitated.

LONDON MARKET—CLOSE

	Decline
Consols money	100 1/2
Albion	100 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	100 1/2
Canadian Pacific	100 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	100 1/2
Chicago Great Western	100 1/2
St. Paul	100 1/2
Erie	100 1/2
Illinois Central	100 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	100 1/2
Kansas & Texas	100 1/2
Norfolk & Western	100 1/2
Ontario & Western	100 1/2
Pennsylvania	100 1/2
Reading	100 1/2
Southern Pacific	100 1/2
Southern Railway	100 1/2
Texas Pacific	100 1/2
United States Steel	100 1/2

DIVIDENDS

Philadelphia Traction Company declared regular semi-annual dividend of \$2, payable Oct. 1 as recorded Sept. 10.

Silver King Consolidated Mine Company declared a dividend of 10 cents, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 18.

J. I. Case Company declared regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 13.

The American Locomotive Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 17.

The St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 30.

The Southern Utilities Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 18.

The American Graphophone Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 30, to stock of record Sept. 18.

Directors of American Telephone & Telegraph Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Oct. 15, to stock of record Sept. 30.

The directors of the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company have declared a dividend of \$1.50 per share payable Sept. 20 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Judge Dodge in the United States district court ordered the receivers for the Pope Manufacturing Company to distribute a dividend of 3 1/2 per cent among creditors.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a dividend of 1 1/4 per cent, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 20. The previous dividend was 1 per cent and was paid on July 15 last.

Hercules Powder Company declared quarterly dividend of 2 per cent and an extra dividend of 4 per cent on the common stock, payable Sept. 25, to stock of record Sept. 15, from which date books will be closed until after payment of dividend.

The United Shoe Machinery Corporation declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent or 3 1/2 cents per share on the preferred stock and 2 per cent or 50 cents per share on the common stock, payable Oct. 5 to stockholders of record Sept. 14.

Third Av. 55 55 1/2 54 1/2 55
Union Pacific 120 1 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
U Rys Inv. 23 1/2 23 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
U Rys Inv pf. 38 1/2 38 1/2 38 1/2 38 1/2
U S Rubber 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2
U S Steel 74 1/2 74 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2
U S Steel pf. 113 113 112 112 112 112
Utah Copper 66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2 66 1/2
Va-Car Chem. 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2
Va I C & C 64 64 64 64 64
Vul Detinning 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2 16 1/2
W Maryland 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2
Westinghouse 115 1/2 115 1/2 114 1/2 114 1/2
Western Union 76 76 76 76 76
Willys-Overland 188 1/2 188 1/2 188 1/2 188 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON STOCKS

World's Latest News of Industries and Commerce

WOOL QUOTATIONS STEADY IN ALL THE ACTIVE MARKETS

Crossbreds a Prominent Feature at the London Sales, With Purchases for American Account on the Understanding That Shipments May Be Permitted

Relaxation over the holidays and a tendency to await developments at the September series of auction sales, which opened Tuesday in London caused some slowdown in the wool market here during the past week. Such transactions as were put through, as a rule, were on a steady basis, indicating that little change in values appeared to be in prospect in the near future on either side of the Atlantic.

Bids made on the opening of the London series confirmed previous calculations as to the course of prices. Offerings for the day were 9900 bales. The selection was fair and the attendance large. There was a good demand for merinos and Cape of Good Hope and No. 1 clips, and on these prices ranged from unchanged to 5 per cent lower. Crossbreds sold from unchanged to 5 per cent higher, but pulled wools declined 7½ per cent. Russians bought sounders and Americans took fine crossbreds, with the understanding that export licenses will be granted, although no official announcement has yet been made.

Crossbreds proved to be the leading feature, therefore, as far as American wool men are concerned. Interest in crossbreds in recent weeks has increased considerably, in view of the prospect that soon there may be further receipts from British sources. Possibility of lower prices seems to be precluded, however, by the fact that values abroad quickly stiffened after this phase of the outlook came into prominence.

Domestic fleeces have figured in recent movements of stock, quotations remaining close to the level heretofore reported as the market established on such clips. For fine washed delaine about 35¢@36¢ is obtained, while fine unwashed delaine commands about 30¢@31¢. For Ohio XX and above 33¢@34¢ is quoted and for three eighths and quarter blood coming 37½¢@38¢.

There is practically no change also in recent quotations on territory, Texas or pulled wools, all of which have appeared in the list of varieties more or less in demand. The scoured basis of fine staple territory stays around 72¢@75¢ cents, with lower grades correspondingly steady. On 12-months Texas the scoured basis is about 68¢@70¢ cents for good offerings, and in pulled stock eastern B-supers command about 62¢@65¢ cents, scoured basis. Carpet stock has a little better outlook because of the promise of freer importations of East India and Chinese

LONG SELLING PERIOD FOR COTTON CHAMPIONED BY BANK

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Cotton is such a substantial part of the prosperity of the southern states, and so interesting just now, that the subject is paramount says the First National Bank of this city. In fact, it has become the chief commercial topic in national discussions of existing conditions, thus proving anew the royalty ascribed to it in the past. The political and economic situation revolves about it as the principal commodity for export, and other nations as well as our own take the basic product of the South into their calculations for future conduct. The official declaration of cotton as a contraband of war emphasizes a new use for that staple as an essential in the manufacture of explosives, and the absence of material price movements, as a consequence, tends to fix its stability among the fundamental needs of the world. This is an encouraging viewpoint, and one which the commercial and producing interests of the cotton states need to remember in the solution of local problems.

As pointed out by us in earlier reviews, the South must work out its own salvation by realizing that there is a permanent value in the establishment of cotton warehouses by which the financing of a crop may be made practical, and in continuing to undertake the encouragement of crop diversification. There is a strong kinship between these two potential elements in the future development of this part of the country. The producer, the merchant, and the banker would find an arrangement by which cotton might be sold during all of the months of its consumption instead of a few months in the fall of the year, a profitable one, giving to all the advantages of a maximum price for the staple, and therefore the greatest degree of liquidation of debts. The normal operation of the law of supply and demand has encountered an obstacle in the form of an embargo upon the exporting of cotton, thus furnishing an added reason for a slow selling movement this year, but the consumption of such a plan will also bring a greater respect for the practical question of diversification. The actual existence of a surplus of cotton at the point of production will do more toward the reduction of acreage and the planting of other crops next spring, than theories which might be urged from convention platforms.

The determination upon the part of the banking and business interests of the South to apply the principles of a long period for selling this year's crop, is being supported by a number of elements in the national administration. The chief executive has approved of the

wools, but a clearer estimate, it is expected, can be made relative to the amount available somewhat later in the season. Dealers in class III wools, therefore, and carpet mill men are awaiting developments, and buying is rather light at present.

Steadiness in the goods market is the strong feature of the situation. Coupled with this there is a general impression, which is gaining greater ascendancy in all business circles, that trade is improving and that there will be more expenditures by the wage-earners of large industrial centers during the coming 12 months than has been the case in this country throughout the past year.

This is indicated by reports regarding exports, also as to continued placing of orders in the country for military equipment for European combatants and by the decline of importations of textiles far below what was anticipated when the last tariff changes went into effect. In short, the effect upon domestic industries has been decidedly stimulative, and realization of that fact is more and more widely extending.

Now it begins to appear likely that there will be advances in prices on spring fabrics for men's wear. Demand for the output of the looms has been of very large volume, and duplicate orders prestage an activity that is apt to be reflected in quotations. Emphasis is given to underlying conditions by the fact that European military contracts for the most part are taken at profitable figures, so that domestic orders in many cases have been passed by, and fewer mills than usual are anxious to secure prospective orders for duplicate production in apparel lines.

It is worthy of note that there is little manufacturing of men's or women's goods, except on actual order. In other words, there is no surplus in view, due to speculative production, but a large percentage of the season's output of the mills will have a specified destination and go speedily into consuming channels. Nor is there much stock carried over from recent seasons. There has been a fair disposition of all kinds of goods, so that no burdensome accumulation looms up to disturb the market.

Overcoats and blankets are factors in the output of mills which have secured European contracts lately, and these promise to keep the plants engaged on them busy for several weeks. There are a number of good orders from South America and Europe also for export goods for civilian wear.

plan of cooperation proposed herein. The secretary of the treasury has pledged the support of his office by enlarging the extent of the discount operations of the federal reserve banks, or by making deposits directly with member banks handling commodity loans, by either method rendering available a relief from a congested market, and making possible a more favorable rate. The federal reserve banks, in the exercise of the function of the fixing of discount rates upon varying classifications of paper, in conjunction with the rights of the federal reserve board to review and determine such rates, may be expected to give preference to loans secured by commodities properly warehoused and insured. A member of the federal reserve board, in a public address in this city, while giving expression to personal views which it is believed fairly represented the sentiment of the whole board, gave an analysis of existing fundamental conditions as they pertain to the probable value of cotton, both intrinsic and salable, at the same time indorsing the efforts of those who are seeking to provide a means of warehousing, insuring, and selling slowly the cotton of the season.

The enactment of better warehouse laws in a number of southern states, including the probable passage of the uniform warehouse receipts act in Alabama at the present session of the Legislature, is only another evidence of the recognition of the value of the permanent caring for cotton in the South, as grain is housed in elevators in the middle West.

The critical month in crop production is now behind us, and with it the usual reports of deterioration from adverse climatic conditions and other damage.

LESS COTTON GINNED SHOWN

WASHINGTON—A census report shows 461,357 bales of cotton, counting round as half bales, ginned from the 1915 crop to Sept. 1, compared with 480,317 bales for 1914. This included 8947 round bales against 356 for 1914. Sea Island cotton included in these figures amounted to 2009 for 1915, compared with 1748 in 1914.

RAILWAY & LIGHT SECURITY CO.
NEW YORK—Railway & Light Security Company reports for year ended July 31 last:

Total income	1915	1914
Surplus	\$281,058	\$276,096
Total surplus	16,272	18,149
	514,021	524,100

BUSINESS IN WEST CHANGES VERY LITTLE

However, Most Localities Make Some Progress—Hesitation Has Not Disappeared—Crop Outlook Big Factor

CHICAGO—The general business situation throughout the West has not made any decided change one way or the other, during the past fortnight, although reports in general would indicate that there have been steady gains in most localities. The hesitation which has been noted from time to time here, has not by any means disappeared and business interests are as cautious as ever in making new commitments. The developments of the last few days, in connection with the controversy between this country and Germany has had the influence of creating a better sentiment in all directions. However, there still remains an uncertainty which is having the effect of restricting trade except as it refers to the manufacture of war munitions of one kind or another.

The crop outlook in this country is so good, that despite adverse influence elsewhere, it has created a sentiment of strength not only among the farmers themselves, but in financial and banking circles. With the monetary situation abnormally strong, and banks everywhere loaded with money, the new capital created by heavy yields of grain and other products, will have its effect sooner or later in the way of stimulating trade generally and will provide means for taking care of a demand which is expected to be made upon our industries, possibly in the near future, to supply foreign countries with necessities which seem to be inevitable.

As a reflex from the great business now being transacted by certain industries in this country, on account of the war, the continued orders being received are stimulating industry capable of handling such business. The larger mills are so crowded that they are in a great many instances sub-letting contracts to smaller concerns and this is having the effect of creating additional activity in such lines of trade.

The western iron and steel trade continues broad and active with prices on many commodities firm at recent advances and sentiment is growing stronger daily concerning the outlook. This, regardless of the fact that the railroads have not yet become conspicuous buyers nor has the building industry throughout the West, made more than ordinary demands upon the industry for finished products for domestic use.

Loading reports of western railroads reflect a peculiar situation, inasmuch as these reports indicate a loss in traffic ranging from 4 to 7 per cent under a year ago. It will be remembered, however, that at this time last year there was a tremendous movement of grain. The movement of general tonnage continues irregular.

In the dry goods trade it is announced that men on the road are sending in satisfactory orders for future delivery, and that visiting buyers have bought freely, anticipating future requirements. In the various centers, the retail trade has been affected by unseasonable weather, so that the volume of business is not up to the standard set for this season of the year. Collections are reported as generally satisfactory.

BRITISH TRADE IS INCREASED

LONDON—According to the monthly returns of the British Board of Trade, imports of the United Kingdom in August increased £27,153,293 and exports increased £28,226,729, compared with the corresponding month last year.

The following table shows the trade of the United Kingdom in August compared with August, 1914:

Imports	1915	1914
Exports	£27,153,293	£24,422,707
Excess of imports	£2,030,000	£21,271,771

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 8)
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Chicago—John Blittner of Wetboldt Co.; Essex—Cleveland—Sidney Rose; Adams—Cleveland—Phillip Rosen; Adams—Grand Rapids—J. H. Fox of Goodspeed Bros.; U. S.—Havanna—Juan Ustia of V. de Aedo Usit & Co.; U. S.—Huntington, W. Va.—Jeff Newberry of Newberry Shoe Co.; Parker, Knoxville—J. A. Watson of the Imperial Shoe Co.; Essex—New York—R. R. Bennett; U. S.—Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex—Pittsburgh—Joe Glaser of Kaufman & Co.; Essex—San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckinghams & Hecht; U. S.—Scranton, Pa.—D. J. Jones of Clark Bros.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Amsterdam, Holland—L. C. Gompon; Parker. Amsterdam, Holland—Mr. Spellman of Rosenberg; Essex. Holland—C. Crumey; Essex. Moscow, Russia—Jacques D. Sarikakoff; Parker. Petrograd, Russia—A. Sarbnovsky and Mr. Avnoff; Parker. Waukegan, Holland—G. Van Leen; Tour. (The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

LIPTON'S LIMITED HAS REDUCTION IN YEAR'S PROFIT

Net Income Below £100,000 Level for First Time in More Than Decade—New Directors

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
LONDON—Judging by the favorable outlook which the chairman was understood to have foreshadowed at the annual meeting in 1914, the shareholders of Lipton's Limited had every reason to expect a favorable result for the ensuing year. But that the contrary is the case is only too eloquently plain from the annual report which has just been published. For the first time in the past 15 years, the net profits are down to under the £100,000 level, and the dividend on the ordinary shares has been passed. The ratio of expenditure to receipts is as high as 70.31 per cent and the previous highest figure under this heading was in 1909 when the percentage amounted to 54.65. The actual gross receipts are only some £42,700 down at £272,200, while the net profit at £80,800 is £79,500 lower. The reduction in profits, both gross and net, would not appear so glaring, were it not for the fact that other provision and catering concerns have, relatively speaking, done well in the same period. The rise in expenditure seems to be chiefly due to the depreciation allowance which is £41,900 this year, as against £23,200 a year ago, and the provision for bad debts is £19,800 as compared with £3700 in 1913-14. Further the valuation of plant and machinery seems to have been previously on an inflated basis, as the share premium reserve, amounting to £220,000, has been utilized in further writing off these items, although from the report it is not altogether plain as to the ultimate destination of the full amount.

Investments are down from £132,700 to £82,100; stocks at £756,900 are £297,100 lower. Open accounts have increased from £320,600 to £548,000, but trade liabilities have been reduced from £504,900 to £482,100, and the bank overdraft from £159,700 to £117,900. On the whole it is pretty evident from the report that a drastic internal investigation or reorganization has been pursued, and it is hoped that a more complete statement of the situation will be forthcoming at the annual meeting. With the exception of Sir Thomas Lipton, the old board of directors has been entirely replaced, and three new members, Mr. Robertson Lawson, Mr. Alfred Bowker, and Mr. Henry L. Peters, the latter being managing director, have since assumed control.

ANOTHER LARGE GOLD SHIPMENT

NEW YORK—The third large shipment of gold and securities sent to New York by the government of Great Britain in payment of war supplies arrived from Halifax at the depot of the American Express Company Tuesday night in a special train.

A dispatch from Portland said the train carried more than \$60,000,000 in gold and about \$14,000,000 in securities. This would be more than three times as large a quantity of gold as was contained in either of the first two shipments. It would make the total value of the treasure in gold and securities approximately \$80,000,000, or about \$25,000,000 more than was contained in either of the first two shipments.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is estimated that Great Britain's purchases in the United States to date aggregate \$720,000,000.

Dow Chemical Company of Cleveland will double its \$1,500,000 stock and issue new shares, which will be 7 per cent cumulative preferred, as a bonus to present holders.

Italian government is said to have ordered 500,000 yards of green-gray woolen cloth from American Woolen Company, Switzerland has also purchased 100,000 yards of army cloth.

Canadian bank loans in New York decreased about \$7,000,000 during July, while the balances carried with New York correspondents decreased \$3,000,000 in the same time.

Receipts of Eastern Railroad of France, part of which is now in German hands, in first six months of war decreased 25 per cent or \$15,000,000, counting the \$6,500,000 paid as transfer charges for war department. Operating expenses decreased only \$1,000,000. Despite difficulties railroad has voted \$5,000,000 to aid employees now at the front.

N. L. Amster and six minority stockholders of Rock Island railway have appealed ruling of Judge Carpenter in United States district court of Illinois that they are not entitled to intervene in receivership proceedings brought by American Steel Foundries. Minority committee state they represent 70,000 shares of stock out of a total of 750,000 shares issued. It is asserted suit brought by American Steel Foundries was not a bona fide proceeding. Brief charges that \$375,000 in salaries alone was paid to nine officials of the company yearly and that gratuities and bonuses without good reason were handed out to officials and lawyers.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK—Nominal foreign exchange quotations at the opening showed demand sterling ¼¢ lower at 4.63¼; francs ¼¢ lower at 4.63¼; francs were entirely nominal at 5.98¼ and 5.99¼. This class also was lower.

ENGLAND MAY PERMIT SOME WOOL EXPORTS

Negotiations Under Way to Relax Embargo on Certain Varieties—Trend of Prices Shown to Be Downward

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
BRADFORD, England, Aug. 18—Reference has been made to a movement on foot here to secure a relaxation of the embargo on the export of crossbred and English wool, tops, noils, yarns, wastes, and so forth. It is now understood that negotiations on this subject have been opened by the United States Textile Alliance with the British government, and a result is looked for in two or three weeks' time. That the government is likely to be favorably disposed towards the proposal may be inferred from certain concessions announced this week. Shippers are informed that applications for the export of crossbred yarn will be favorably considered, if the yarn is for a safe destination, that it will not fall into enemy hands; applicants who have recently been refused licenses for Norway and Denmark are advised to apply again; and permits may now be obtained for the export of merino wool and waste to Italy if the Italian consignee obtains a certificate from his ministry of commerce to the effect that the goods are required for the manufacture of cloth for the Italian government. Moreover, licenses for the shipment of crossbred yarns to France have recently been granted in greater number and for larger weights than at any time during the ten months the embargo has been in operation.

A consideration which is doubtless weighing powerfully with the government in this matter, is the desirability of increasing exports as much as possible, in order to counteract the unfavorable trend of the foreign exchanges, and to enable the country to pay for its imports of food and munitions of war without the necessity of shipping gold or of establishing large foreign credits. As the American exchange presents the most serious problem of all, the British government ought to be willing to let America take as much wool as she pleases to buy, provided, of course, that it can be spared, and reasons have been given for believing that it can. For American users paying in sterling the present opportunity is exceptionally favorable, for the profit of 3 per cent on the exchange will go a long way toward offsetting the higher costs of insurance and freight. It is possible, however, that the government will not permit absolutely unrestricted trading, but will place a limit on the quantity of wool to be shipped in the interests of British users, as they have done in the case of Scotch blackface.

Recent sales have shown that the trend of wool prices is still downward. Of 5400 bales of clothing wools catalogued at Liverpool last week, only 2200 bales found buyers. A fair clearance of Australian and New Zealand produce was made at prices about equal to closing rates in London, but River Plate wool sold at a reduction of 5 to 7½ per cent. Of Peruvian only the superior scored could be sold. Long-stapled Chile was par to 5 per cent lower, and short-stapled and defective were neglected at 10 to 15 per cent decline. Of 3000 bales of coarse combing wools offered, 1600 were sold. Grays were occasionally stiffer, and blacks about maintained previous values, but whites and yellows were 5 to 7½ per cent cheaper. At a sale of woolled skeepskins in London, merinos ruled from ¼d to ¼d, and crossbreds from ½d to 1d lower than at previous sale in June, and there was poor competition for any but long-wooled skins.

The Bradford market is still weakening, and 94's marks have been sold at 3s. 3d., which marks a fall of 8d. from the highest point. This week the mills of the district are closed for the annual holiday, and business is practically at a standstill.

RETAIL GROCERIES

Current retail grocery prices in Boston which may vary according to locality, follow:

Flour—Bread flour, \$8.25, \$8.75 and \$9.50 bbl, \$1.05@1.15 bag; pastry, \$7.75 bbl, \$1 bag.
Butter—Print, 36@38c lb; tub, 33c.
Eggs—Fancy brown, 47c doz; fresh laid Maine and New Hampshire 42c doz; fresh western first, 27@30c doz.
Sugar—Granulated, 6½¢ per single lb, 5.95¢ per lb in 100-lb bags.
Beans—Medium pea 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; California, 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; yellow eyes, 14¢ qt, \$1.10 pk; red kidney, 15¢ qt, \$1.15 pk.
Potatoes—New, 4¢ qt, 20 pk; Maine, 15¢ pk, 55¢ bu, \$1.40 per 2-bu bag; selected, 30¢ pk, \$1.10 bu.
Oranges—California navel 35@45¢ doz.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM

CHICAGO—United States Gypsum Company plans a bond issue to take care of outstanding notes and finance manufacture of several new products which it is estimated will require \$250,000 new capital annually for next 10 years and practically double output. This explains the payment of 43 per cent accumulated preferred dividends with common stock at par.

ENGLISH COTTON TRADE HAS ANOTHER LABOR DIFFICULTY

Expectation That Weavers' Demands for Five Per Cent Bonus Would Be Granted Not Fulfilled—On Other Hand Reduction in Wages May Be Posted

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)
MANCHESTER, Eng., Aug. 19—Once again the cotton industry is overshadowed by a labor trouble which may have serious developments. As was the case in June, when the trade was brought to the brink of a general lock-out, it is the war bonus question which is the cause of the dispute. Under the recent award of the government committee on production, the weavers, winders and beamers in the weaving mills received no benefit, for the reason that they were not directly involved, and no claim of theirs was laid before the arbitrators. They were left as the only considerable body of cotton operatives who have not received a war bonus. The sequel, as already reported, was that the Weavers Amalgamation immediately put a claim before the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association for a five per cent bonus. A joint meeting was held and the employers referred the question to their local associations. It was very generally anticipated that there would be a rapid and amicable settlement and speculation inclined strongly in favor of the employers granting the weavers' demands. There was, therefore, corresponding surprise when, on Tuesday last, it was announced that the operatives' application had been rejected, and that the rejection had been accompanied by a threat of a reduction of wages.

The reason given by the employers was the "present unremunerative state of trade." They were of opinion that "if any alteration is made in weavers' wages it should be a reduction and not an advance, and unless the wages paid in outside districts are brought up by the operatives' efforts, or by legislation to the rate paid by the employers' association, we shall be obliged, if the depression continues, and looms are to be kept running, seriously to consider the question of giving notice of a reduction in wages."

Now, it is these "outside districts" which are the crux of the whole matter. They are districts in which the weavers are poorly organized and the employers not members of the employers' association. As a result, the standard rate of wages does not obtain, and the employers are thus able to undercut the general body of employers in the cloth market. Moreover, to quote the employers' statement, "it is no exaggeration to say that, during periods of depression, when the total volume of trade is not adequate to keep the looms fully employed, the employers in outside districts, who do not pay the wages in the standard list, set the prices for cloth, and these are invariably so low that manufacturers who recognize and pay by the list cannot compete except at a serious loss."

The employers have often before argued in this way, and it must be admitted that there is considerable force in their contention. On the other hand, the operatives have made many efforts to bring the outside districts up to the recognized standard, and it would appear to be as incumbent upon the employers to organize the employers who are not in their association, as upon the weavers to get the non-unionists inside the union. The most notorious of the districts concerned is Harle Syke, near Burnley, and there, anticipating that the employers might adopt the line they have done, the Weavers' Amalgamation has recently been making a further effort to increase the number of union operatives. At present they number about 70 per cent of the whole, and this week, following the refusal of the war bonus, the workers in all the departments of 11 mills have tendered notices. They are to strike for the standard list.

It is difficult to see what the outcome will be, though it seems as though the struggle at Harle Syke for standard rates will supersede for a time the wider question of the war bonus. If the government intervenes and the Harle Syke dispute is referred to arbitration, the question will arise as to how the award would be enforced. The recent award has shown that only by the power of organization can the operatives make use of translating the wishes of the arbitrators into fact. If the operatives strike and win, a very difficult task to do with only 70 per cent organized and many of those new comers, the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association might still refuse to retaliate, if the claim for a reduction in wages is rising. They will not take kindly to much more delay in the settlement of the bonus question.

At last a definite proposal has been put forward for increasing the supply of labor, and has been agreed upon by the Master Spinners' Federation and the Operative Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation. It takes the form of a reduction of the factory age. The two bodies named are to approach the home office and ask for the age to be lowered from 14 to 13 years, for full-time employment, and the age at which employees become "young persons" under the law from 18 years to 17. At present, full-time employment is only legal at 14 years of age, except under an educational certificate, testifying to a certain standard of attainments, in that case a child may work full time at 13. "Young persons" are not allowed to work overtime, or during meal times, or to clean, while

it is in motion, dangerous parts of the machinery. Already educational and social reformers are protesting against any lowering of the age limit referred to, and the alteration is not likely to be made without a good deal of opposition. But during the war many social and economic landmarks have been swept away, and it is quite probable that the near future will see an increase in the number of Lancashire's factory children.

Reports are current that further restrictions are proposed on the export of cotton cloth. It is said that cloth is getting into Germany which, after being subjected to treatment, is used for Zeppelins. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has the question under consideration and no details have yet been made public.

CONTRACTS OF THE AMERICAN PNEUMATIC CO.

The contracts which American Pneumatic Service holds with the government for use of its mail tubes expire in June, 1916, and will probably be renewed for another 10-year period. This matter is already under discussion with the post-office officials and is likely to be decided during the next few months.

Renewal of the contracts is likely to be on practically the same terms as at present, the only material modifications being the possibility that public pressure for increased facilities will lead to some additional mileage being installed in Boston, New York and Chicago.

The postoffice department and the congressional committee which investigated the subject a year ago decided at that time in favor of outright government purchase of the tubes. This matter is one that the incoming Congress, if it takes up the question of national defense on a big scale, is likely to shelve for a time. It is not expected that there would be any opposition to the idea, but congressional attention is looked for to be directed in other directions.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS OUTLOOK

Officials of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad estimate that the current year, which started July 1, will show an increase of \$850,000 in gross, due to the increased grain movement over the system. A gain of \$500,000 in gross and \$300,000 in net was made in the year ended June 30.

The extremely wet weather made a backward season in the grain country, and carloading during the first 28 days of August were considerably below those of the similar period of a year ago. A sudden change for the better occurred late in the month and the last four days of August as a result showed a material gain over last year. Negotiations entered into some months ago looking for sale of control of the Minneapolis & St. Louis to a Canadian road have temporarily been abandoned.

COMMERCE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

WASHINGTON—South America has become a heavy purchaser of American goods. United States sales to its sister republics there increase from \$7,600,000 in June, 1914, to \$13,700,000 in June this year, or 81.5 per cent.

Exports to South America for the half year ended with June totaled \$60,573,000, compared with \$52,263,000 for first half and \$38,751,000 for last half of 1914. Imports from South America also have increased, the total for June being \$26,210,000, compared with \$17,118,000 a year ago.

OREGON CROPS ABUNDANT

PORTLAND, Ore.—Crops in eastern Oregon were abundant this year and grain has been moving fairly well, although less freely than was expected. Many farmers are holding in hope of improvement in prices in the near future.

CARS ORDERED

CHICAGO—Atchison road has ordered 500 stock cars from Pullman company.

Valuable Oregon Apple and Pear Orchard For Sale

Lady living in California wishes to sell her orchard; one of the finest in the famous Rogue River Valley; about 2¼ miles from Medford. Has been awarded silver cup for the finest individual fruit display—35 acres in full bearing, and 14 acres in one to seven year old trees. Yellow Newtown Apples, D'Anjou, Bartlett, Winter Nellis, Comice Pears, etc. One year's production 10,482 boxes, sold for about \$20,000. House, barn, large packing house, water, two span mules, machinery, and complete equipment for operating. A commercial success and an ideal home. Splendid climate and good locality.

For full information address owner, Box 980, Santa Barbara, California.

Leading Events in College, School and Club Athletics

COLLEGE MEN IN SEMI-FINAL OF TITLE GOLF PLAY

Intercollegiate Team Championship at Greenwich Brings Out Some Excellent Games—Yale Meets Illinois in Today's Play

GREENWICH, Conn.—Yale meets Illinois and Princeton plays Pennsylvania today in the semi-final round of the intercollegiate team championship of the Intercollegiate Golf Association on the links of the Greenwich Country Club and the two winners will meet in the final tomorrow for the title won in 1914 by Princeton. Three four-ball matches and six individual matches are played by each team.

Play started Tuesday with Yale meeting Harvard, Princeton facing Cornell, and Pennsylvania meeting Cornell. The University of Illinois, which is a newcomer in the association this year, did not have to play, having drawn a bye. Yale defeated Harvard, 7 points to 2; Princeton won from Williams, 8 to 1, and Pennsylvania defeated Cornell, 7 to 2.

Many of the matches Tuesday were one-sided, and it was not until late in the day that there were any hard-fought contests. No less than five were carried to the home hole or beyond. In one of these, R. de Z. Pierce of Yale defeated J. G. Heyburn of Harvard, and the winner in playing the 310-yard tenth sent away a tremendous drive which came to rest at the edge of the green. He recorded a 3, one under par, and won the hole and the match.

Many good scores were made in the later play, and approximately 74 seemed to be the popular figure. John Marshall, Jr., former Kentucky champion, was one of these. He was the only point winner for Williams. F. W. Dyer of Montclair, the Pennsylvania state champion, was another, defeating C. T. Lansing, Cornell, by 3 and 1. The summary:

FOUR-BALL
Yale..... 2
Harvard..... 0
Princeton..... 1
Pennsylvania..... 0
Cornell..... 0

SINGLES
Yale..... 1
Harvard..... 0
Princeton..... 1
Pennsylvania..... 0
Cornell..... 0

W. M. JOHNSTON NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS LEADER
San Francisco Player Gives Grand Exhibition on Courts of West Side Tennis Club, Defeating M. E. McLoughlin

NEW YORK—W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, winner of the Longwood Cricket Club challenge bowl in 1913 and conqueror of National Champion R. N. Williams, 2d, Monday, is today the national lawn tennis singles champion of the United States for 1915 following his brilliant victory over M. E. McLoughlin of San Francisco, national champion in 1912 and 1913, in the final round of the annual championship tournament of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., Tuesday afternoon.

Following the victory of Johnston over Williams in the semifinal round Monday, the result was not much of a surprise to the large gallery which watched the battle. Johnston has been playing grand tennis during the present tournament, and it would take better tennis than McLoughlin or Williams has yet shown to win from the new champion. It was a grueling battle, and while McLoughlin is always popular with the gallery, there were many who were pleased that the younger player won.

Johnston's victory keeps the championship cup in competition another year. McLoughlin needed only to win this year to remove it from competition. Interest today is centered in the playing of the national doubles challenge match between M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy, the title holder, and W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin of San Francisco, the challengers. That this is the last time a challenge match will be played in doubles is predicted as it is expected that the association will, at its next annual meeting, pass a rule compelling the champions to play through a tournament the same as in the singles. Today's match is the first for the present trophy as McLoughlin and Bundy removed the fourth one from competition in 1914.

The final of the singles Tuesday was a splendid contest in every way. It was filled with the fastest and best kind of tennis and there were few games indeed when the two players fell below championship form. The first set found McLoughlin playing strongly with Johnston far from his best. The fact that it was the first time he had appeared in a final of the all-comers seemed to make Johnston, slow in starting and when McLoughlin succeeded in taking the set at 6-1, it looked as if the champion of 1912 and 1913 were going to get permanent possession of the trophy in straight sets.

The second set found entirely different conditions prevailing and Johnston took six straight games with unexpected ease. Johnston played the ball to the center of the court thus keeping McLoughlin from making his wonderful volleys. Johnston earned no less than 26 points in this set to 10 for McLoughlin.

The third set found both players at their best and battling for the advantage which always comes with winning this set. Johnston had his strokes working beautifully and kept McLoughlin on the jump all the time. When McLoughlin was able to get the ball where he could volley it with all his power, he was unbeatable, but these chances were few as Johnston kept the ball going to all points of the court.

The fourth and final set was even harder fought than the third. McLoughlin was not as fast as in the previous sets, but his strokes seemed to work well. Johnston had all of his speed and drove the ball hard. The rallies were long and fast. Both players received a great ovation at the end of the contest. The match by points follows:

FIRST SET
Johnston..... 6
McLoughlin..... 1
SECOND SET
Johnston..... 6
McLoughlin..... 1
THIRD SET
Johnston..... 6
McLoughlin..... 1
FOURTH SET
Johnston..... 6
McLoughlin..... 1

DISTURBER IV. WINS FIRST RACE IN TITLE SERIES

Chicago Entry for Motorboat Championship Has Big Advantage Over Fjeld

CHICAGO—The second of the series of races for the national motorboat championship and the Wrigley cup will be held today over the course here. The Disturber IV, J. A. Pugh's big racer, won the first of the series of races Tuesday, with Miss Detroit second. The course was twice around the outer cribs, a distance of 3½ miles. Disturber IV. made the first round at the rate of 55 miles an hour, but Pugh, finding that his craft had a great advantage, reduced his speed, and the average rate a mile for the entire distance was 49.4 miles an hour.

Six motor boats of the ten originally entered for the United States motorboat championship competed. The time of the first four was: Disturber IV., 36:58; Miss Detroit, 42:37; Baby Reliance, 42:37 4-5; Peter Pan, 42:38 4-2. Disturber IV. had the race so much to himself, so far as the first place was concerned, that the real race was between Miss Detroit, Baby Reliance and Peter Pan.

The points awarded by the judges of the race were: Disturber IV., of Chicago, 9; Miss Detroit of Detroit, 8; Baby Reliance of New York, 7; Peter Pan of Toronto, 6; Barnacle of Chicago, 5; Billiken of Detroit, 4.

The races, under the direction of the Associated Yacht and Power Boat Clubs of America, attracted more than ordinary attention from motorboat followers this year because of the calling off of the international contest for the Harmsworth cup. The present series, however, are given something of an international color by the presence of a Canadian craft, the Peter Pan, owned by James Simpson of Toronto, and representing the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

BROWN FOOTBALL MEN OUT TODAY

PROVIDENCE—Coach Robinson of the Brown University football team calls out his centers and quarters today for the first time. Brown's prospects are none too bright. Clark and Gordon, two freshmen who showed such promise last fall, will not be available. Gordon was an excellent punter. The general call for candidates will be issued Monday.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston.....	85	42	.664
Detroit.....	83	46	.643
Chicago.....	78	53	.595
Washington.....	68	63	.520
New York.....	59	72	.447
St. Louis.....	51	78	.395
Cleveland.....	50	80	.385
Philadelphia.....	37	88	.296

RESULTS YESTERDAY
New York 3, Boston 3.
Chicago 10, Detroit 8.
Philadelphia 6, Washington 5.
Washington 7, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 4, Cleveland 1.

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston, two games.
Washington at New York.
Detroit at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

NEW YORK WINS AGAIN

The New York Americans made it three straight from the Boston Red Sox at Fenway park Tuesday by taking the final game of the series, 8 to 3. New York did some timely hitting and was aided by poor playing on the part of the Boston infielders, who were specially weak on bunts. Mogridge, formerly with the Chicago White Sox, pitched well for New York. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
New York..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—8 12 3
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0—3 7 4
Batteries: Mogridge and Krueger; Shore, Collins and Cady and Carrigan. Umpires, Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time, 1h. 52.

ATHLETICS WIN FIRST GAME

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Philadelphia..... 4 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—6 3 3
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—4 10 4
Batteries: Ancker, Knowlson and McAvoy; Gallia and Williams. Umpires, McInnis and Dinneen. Time, 1h. 47m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 1 5 0 0 1—7 10 1
Philadelphia..... 1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—4 5 2
Batteries: Rice and Williams; Fillingim, Haas and Lapp. Time, 1h. 40m.

ST. LOUIS 4, CLEVELAND 1

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 9 3
Cleveland..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 1
Batteries: Parks and Agnew and Severeid; Mitchell and Egan. Umpires, Evans and Chitt. Time, 2h. 9m.

LIPPINCOTT REINSTATED

NEW YORK—D. F. Lippincott, the former University of Pennsylvania track captain and sprinter, who was suspended a week ago by the Amateur Athletic Union, was reinstated Tuesday by J. W. Stumpf, chairman of the registration committee. He had been suspended on the report that he had competed for money, but the report was found to be untrue.

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BASS WINS NEW HAMPSHIRE GOLF

MAPLEWOOD, N. H.—C. W. Bass of Portsmouth won the New Hampshire state golf championship for the second time Tuesday afternoon by defeating his last year's opponent, C. J. Chase of Concord, in the final bracket, 2 up.

BASEBALL Thursday, Sept. 9, at 3 O'clock Red Sox vs. Philadelphia

Tickets Now on Sale by Our Agent at A. SHUMAN & CO. Phone Oxford 1650.

A. WARENDORFF Fresh Flowers for All Occasions

Efficient Service Reasonable Prices 1193 Broadway, One Store, NEW YORK Phone 89 Mad. Sq. 2963 Mad. Sq. Please mention the Monitor

EARLY HARVARD PRACTICE OFF

Capt. E. W. Mahan of the Harvard varsity football team announced Tuesday afternoon on his return from a few day's stay at the Newport home of Coach P. D. Haughton that the preliminary practice for backfield men scheduled to be held this week had been abandoned and that the first practice of the fall will be held at Cambridge next Monday.

Coach Haughton is now working on the selecting of a coaching staff for the fall. He will not be able to get W. H. Trumbull or F. J. Bradley of last year's team as they are in business now and C. E. Brickley and H. T. Hardwick will not be available as they are coaching other teams. It is said that S. B. Pennock and R. T. P. Storer, will be available.

PICKUPS

Martin Beck of the Lewiston New England league team has reported to the New York Giants.

Taking three straight from Philadelphia shows that Brooklyn is still in the championship running.

The Philadelphia Nationals have fallen off badly in their hitting. Yesterday they made only three off Pitcher Douglas.

The New York Nationals now have only one more series to play on their home grounds this year and that is with Brooklyn.

Manager Mack has again shifted Lajoie. Yesterday he played at short and appeared as much at home there as at second or third.

The New York Americans have now won nine games from the Red Sox this year and seven of the victories have been secured in Boston.

Mogridge pitched a fine game for the New York Americans yesterday. The former Chicago American left-hander shows promise of developing into a star.

The Red Sox should make up some of their lost ground today as they will meet the Athletics in a double-header, while Chicago and Detroit are playing each other.

Pitcher Toney of Cincinnati continues his good work. Yesterday he won from Pittsburgh. It will be recalled that he held Boston to one hit and no runs last week.

Should New York defeat Philadelphia and Boston take two games from Brooklyn this afternoon, there would practically be a triple tie for first place in the National league.

The race in the National league keeps getting closer and closer. Now there are only three games separating Boston and Philadelphia, with Brooklyn two games ahead of Boston.

Boston meets Brooklyn today at Brooklyn in a double-header and with Rudolph and Nehf scheduled to do the pitching for the champions, Manager Stallings' men are looking for two victories.

Gardner made a remarkable catch of a high foul fly by Pipp yesterday. He took the ball while leaning at full length over the grandstand fence near the visiting players bench.

Pitcher Davenport of the St. Louis Federals pitched a no-hit-no-run game yesterday against Chicago. Only two men reached first base and they received bases on balls. In each case a double-play resulted.

The Boston Red Sox have shown anything but championship baseball since their return from the last western trip. They must do better than they have shown against the New Yorks if they are to hold first place very long.

MISS KISSEL AND INMAN WIN
NEW YORK—Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, national tennis champion, lost another match Tuesday when, with I. C. Wright, she was eliminated from the mixed doubles tournament on the West Side Tennis Club courts at Forest Hills, L. I. Three hard-fought sets were required before Miss Ina Kissel and F. C. Inman won with the score of 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.

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SECOND ROUND IN WOMEN'S GOLF ON SCHEDULE TODAY

Miss L. B. Hyde Meets Mrs. R. H. Barlow in Feature Match—the Latter Defeats Miss Marion Hollins in a Hard Contest

CHICAGO—Second-round matches in the women's annual championship golf tournament of the United States are scheduled for today on the links of the Onwentsia Golf Club, Lake Forest. Chief interest is centered in the one between Miss L. B. Hyde, metropolitan champion, and Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Philadelphia. These two players met a year ago when Mrs. Barlow won.

Other second-round matches today are: Mrs. W. A. Gavin vs. Mrs. C. F. Fox; Mrs. J. V. Hurd vs. Miss Eleanor Allen; Miss Caroline Painter vs. Miss Ernestine Pearce; Miss Marjorie Edwards vs. Miss E. V. Rosenthal; Miss Alexandra Sterling vs. Miss Laurie Kaiser; Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck vs. Miss Winters Coldham; and Mrs. E. L. Biefeld vs. Miss Elizabeth Allen.

The feature match of the first round Tuesday was that between Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Philadelphia and Miss Marion Hollins of Philadelphia. Mrs. Barlow won, but not until the home green when she played a mashie shot perfectly. Mrs. Barlow stood dormie, but her second shot left her only a few yards off the green, whereas Miss Hollins got home nicely with a drive and a mashie, the ball coming to rest high about 20 feet to the left of the pin. It looked as if Mrs. Barlow might not get her 4, but she did. In order to keep the match going, Miss Hollins then had to sink her long putt for a 3. She made a fine try, but the ball ran over the lip of the cup. That left Mrs. Barlow a winner by 1 up. The card follows:

Mrs. Barlow..... 7 4 6 5 5 4 5 5 46
Miss Hollins..... 5 5 6 5 5 6 3 5 44-90
In..... 5 4 8 6 5 5 4 4 47
In..... 7 5 6 4 4 4 3 6 44-91
Miss E. V. Rosenthal of Ravisole, the western champion, won from Miss E. Catfield, a player from Sycamore, Ill. By the time the turn had been reached Miss Rosenthal stood so far up that the match was as good as won and it ended a little later on the twelfth green.

Mrs. C. F. Fox of Huntingdon Valley, won by a 4 and 3 margin over Miss Mason Phelps of the Chicago Golf Club. Mrs. Fox was runner-up in the national women's championship as far back as 1899.

The only extra hole contest resulted from the meeting of Miss Alexandra Sterling of Atlanta, the southern champion, and Mrs. H. G. Hammond of Indianapolis. The latter practically threw her match away through weak putting, though at the extra hole she lost by slicing a drive and driving a second shot out of bounds. Miss Sterling made the round in 94 to the other's 96.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, defeated Mrs. G. F. Henneberry, Chicago, 5 and 3. Mrs. C. F. Fox, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Mason Phelps, Chicago, 5 and 2. Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh, defeated Mrs. Lee Mida, Chicago, 4 and 3. Miss Eleanor Allen, Boston, defeated Mrs. A. Heanling, Chicago, 5 and 3. Miss Hyde, New York, defeated Mrs. A. Leveritt, Philadelphia, 7 and 5. Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Marion Hollins, New York, 1 up.

Miss Caroline Painter, Chicago, defeated Mrs. S. W. Widney, Chicago, 6 and 4. Miss Ernestine Pearce, Chicago, defeated Mrs. I. S. Kunstadter, Chicago, 7 and 6. Miss Marjorie Edwards, Chicago, defeated Miss Francis Haddfield, Milwaukee, 3 and 2. Miss E. C. Rosenthal, Chicago, defeated Miss Ethel Chatfield, DeKalb, 7 and 6. Miss Alexandra Sterling, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. H. D. Hammond, Indianapolis, 19 holes.

Miss Laurie Kaiser, Chicago, defeated Miss Grace Seiple, St. Louis, 2 and 1. Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, defeated Miss Eleanor Chandler, Philadelphia, 7 and 6. Miss Winters Coldham, Toledo, defeated Miss Jennie Jones, Sioux City, 1 up. Mrs. E. L. Biefeld, Chicago, defeated Miss Isabel Bridge, Chicago, 3 and 4. Miss Elizabeth Allen, Rock Island, defeated Miss Marjorie Dodd, Cincinnati, 1 up.

GIANTS SIGN NEW INFIELDER
NEW YORK—John Rodriguez, a first baseman of the Havana, has been signed by the New York Nationals. He has been batting for more than 400 with semi-professional clubs in the United States.

BASS WINS NEW HAMPSHIRE GOLF
MAPLEWOOD, N. H.—C. W. Bass of Portsmouth won the New Hampshire state golf championship for the second time Tuesday afternoon by defeating his last year's opponent, C. J. Chase of Concord, in the final bracket, 2 up.

BASEBALL Thursday, Sept. 9, at 3 O'clock Red Sox vs. Philadelphia

Tickets Now on Sale by Our Agent at A. SHUMAN & CO. Phone Oxford 1650.

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BASEBALL Thursday, Sept. 9, at 3 O'clock Red Sox vs. Philadelphia

Tickets Now on Sale by Our Agent at A. SHUMAN & CO. Phone Oxford 1650.

MYOPIA FIRST IN EASY WIN FROM THE THIRD TEAM

HAMILTON—Myopia first had an easy victory over clubmates playing as Myopia third in the Princemere cup tourney on Myopia polo field here Tuesday, winning by a score of 13½ to 6 goals. It was the first team's game from the start, although by handicap they allowed the third team four goals. The first team had a five-goal line-up, while J. B. Moulton, who played back for the third four, was the only man to have a handicap rating, and he had a single goal.

The first team recovered the allowance in the first period of play. There was a touch of good team work for the third four in the second period, and Ayer scored the first goal just as the whistle blew. The same manner of play was kept through the third period, and McKean, for the first team, scored with in the limit.

After that it was all Myopia first, three goals being added in the fourth and fifth periods, two in the sixth and five in the seventh. In the last period honors were even, each team getting a goal.

The first four excelled in team work, led on the attack, while the defense of the third team was not strong enough to prevent the rapid scoring. The summary:

MYOPIA FIRST MYOPIA THIRD
1—C. G. Rice..... 21—Fred. Ayer, Jr., 0
2—S. P. Mandell 2d 0—G. H. Hostetler, Jr., 0
3—A. S. McKean 3d 1—W. Pierce, 0
Back—N. Rice..... 0 Back—J. B. Moulton 1
Total..... 5 Total..... 1

PROFESSIONALS WILL MEET TODAY

MAPLEWOOD, N. H.—Alex Smith and Gilbert Nichols played over the Maplewood links Tuesday afternoon preliminary to a 36-hole match today against M. J. Brady and T. L. Kerrigan. When the thirteenth tee was reached, Smith and Nichols agreed to experiment and try to drive the bunker, 200 yards away, the man going in being privileged to pick up.

Nichols fell short and Smith struck the sand. The free lift cost him the honor of breaking his own record of 69, established in 1912, for he came through with a score of 67, while Nichols was three strokes higher.

FEDERAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh.....	73	60	.548
St. Louis.....	70	60	.538
Newark.....	67	58	.536
Chicago.....	70	62	.526
Kansas City.....	67	62	.519
Brooklyn.....	65	68	.489
Baltimore.....	62	69	.473
Baltimore.....	43	83	.341

RESULTS YESTERDAY
St. Louis 3, Chicago 0.
Chicago 3, St. Louis 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Kansas City 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Kansas City 2.
Brooklyn 6, Newark 0.
Baltimore-Buffalo, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Pittsburgh at Kansas City.
Brooklyn at Newark.
Baltimore at Buffalo, two games.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

Nashville, 10; Memphis, 4.
New Orleans, 2; Atlanta, 0.
New Orleans, 8; Atlanta, 2.
Little Rock, 3; Chattanooga, 2.
Mobile, 4; Birmingham, 2.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

San Francisco, 4; Los Angeles, 2.

CINCINNATI 6, PITTSBURGH 3

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Cincinnati..... 1 4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—6 9 1
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3 3 3
Batteries: Toney and Wingo; Kautleher, Adams, Cooper, Hill and Gibson and Wagner. Umpires, Rigler and Orth. Time, 1h. 50m.

CHICAGO 3, ST. LOUIS 1

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.
Chicago..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3 3 3
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 1
Batteries: Vaughn and Bresnahan and Archer; Meadows, Robinson and Snyder. Umpires, O'Day and Quigley. Time, 1h. 51m.

NEW HAVEN FOOTBALL MEN REPORT FOR FIRST PRACTICE

NEW HAVEN—Yale's football season started here Tuesday, when over 50 men reported to be outfitted. Coach Hinkley

THE HOME FORUM

The MS. of "The Scarlet Letter"

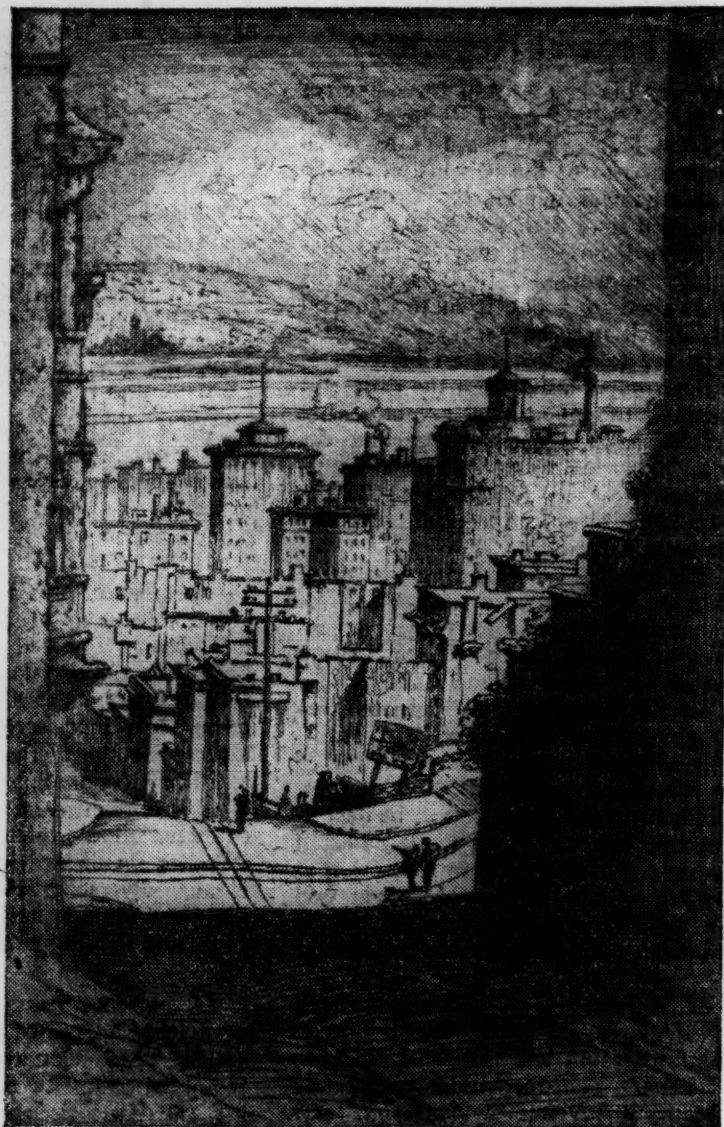
How diffident Hawthorne was about placing his great novel, "The Scarlet Letter," before the public, is shown by James T. Fields, the Boston publisher, who visited Hawthorne, after political fortune had removed the author from the office of surveyor of the port at the Salem custom-house.

"He was then living in a modest wooden house in Mall Street, if I remember rightly the location," wrote Mr. Fields. "I found him alone in a chamber over the sitting-room of the dwelling; and as the day was cold, he was hovering near a stove. We fell into talk about his future prospects. . . .

"Now," said I, "is the time for you to publish, for I know during these years in Salem you must have got something ready for the press." "Nonsense," said he; "what heart had I to write anything, when my publishers (M. and Company) have been so many years trying to sell a small edition of the 'Twice-Told Tales'?" "I still pressed upon him the good chances he would have now with something new. 'Who would risk publishing a book for me, the most unpopular writer in America?' 'I would,' said I, 'and would start with an edition of two thousand copies of anything you write.' 'What madness!' he exclaimed; 'your friendship for me gets the better of your judgment. No, no,' he continued; 'I have no money to indemnify a publisher's losses on my account.' I looked at my watch and found that the train would soon be starting for Boston, and I knew there was not much time to lose in trying to discover what had been his literary work during these last few years in Salem. I remember that I pressed him to reveal to me what he had been writing. He shook his head and gave me to understand he had produced nothing. At that moment I caught sight of a bureau or set of drawers near where we were sitting; and immediately it occurred to me that hidden away somewhere in that article of furniture was a story or stories by the author of the 'Twice-Told Tales'; and I became so positive of it that I charged him vehemently with the fact. He seemed surprised, I thought, but shook his head again; and I rose to take my leave, saying I would come back and see him again in a few days. I was hurrying down the stairs when he called after me from the chamber, asking me to stop a moment. Then quickly stepping into the entry with a roll of manuscript in his hands, he said: 'How in Heaven's name did you know this thing was there? As you have found me out, take what I have written, and tell me, after you get home and have time to read it, if it is good for anything. It is either very good or very bad—I don't know

which.' On my way up to Boston I read the germ of 'The Scarlet Letter'; before I slept that night I wrote him a note all aglow with admiration of the marvelous story he had put into my hands, and told him that I would come again to Salem the next day and arrange for its publication. I went on in such

an amazing state of excitement when we met again in the little house, that he would not believe I was really in earnest. He seemed to think I was beside myself, and laughed sadly at my enthusiasm. However, we soon arranged for his appearance again before the public with a book."



(Drawn specially for The Christian Science Monitor)

In San Francisco—A View from Nob Hill

To one looking from the top of Nob hill, toward Oakland, the newer part of San Francisco rises tall and fair. The Chinese quarter lies between, down toward the bay, and the Oakland ferry house accents the opposite shore line. Like Boston, San Francisco crowns a peninsula, but with wider waters on the landward side. The Golden Gate is the passage between the end of this peninsula and the opposite mainland that curves to meet it from the north. Thus the city has the wide bay at its right hand, and the boundless Pacific at its left. Oakland is east or slightly northeast, and with Berkeley lies between the bay and the broad mouth of the Sacramento river flowing in on their north.

As early, or as late, as 1776 the first settlement was made by Europeans on the peninsula of San Francisco. It was a mission, dedicated to St. Francis, which explains the name. For all the touches of color added by the almost universal dooryard and gay plants or wide lawn of the residence parts, or by the flags and pennants of the Chinese, or by the characteristic lines of particular clothing flapping in the Italian quarter on the south of Telegraph hill, San Francisco is a gray city, like Paris. Already the old soft hue invests the new buildings, or perhaps this is partly proof of the same art which knew how to tone the brightness of the exposition in this land of blue sky and sea—and sometimes of veiling fog.

One cannot contemplate San Francisco today without recalling the names in literature which outshine even her gold. From Bret Harte to Edwin Markham, California's sons and daughters, native and adoptive, have loved her beauty and sung her humanity, her power and courage, in superlatives which outshone the praise of any other modern land. The statue in Portsmouth square, San Francisco, where Robert Louis Stevenson used to observe his fellows in many a strange guise, records not the least of the state's claims to bookish honors, for Stevenson has put much of his significant Californian days into his books. Joaquin Miller, poet of the Sierras, lived in the isolated little house on the slopes above Oakland, where it was his fancy to have a separate house for each member of the family, with a western liberality of space which the East may contemplate with longing. Ambrose Bierce, critic of his times; Thomas Lake Harris, another hermit, when he did not sit at his carpenter's bench surrounded by his extraordinary library; John Muir, lover

of the Yosemite; Ina Coolbrith, Charles Stoddard, Edward Rowland Sill—one of the many New Englanders who have helped to make California—John Vance Cheney, Hermann Scheffauer, George Sterling, Ashton Smith, Frances Dawson, Gertrude Atherton, Frank Norris, Mary Austin, Mary Halleck Foote, are all claimed by California. Jack London, the man from everywhere; Stewart Edward White, Horace Vachell, and many another have found rich inspiration there. Many well-known names among writers of short stories are Californian, and Kate Douglas Wiggin wrote her first story when she was a young teacher in California.

Persian Vehicles

"The two kinds of vehicles in use in Persia differ only in appearance, the palaki being open, the kejeveh covered with a light roof, generally made waterproof and with curtains before the entrance," writes Lieut.-Col. A. Heinicke in Travel. "The kejeveh is the more elaborate conveyance, heavier and more expensive to hire, and therefore is used chiefly by the richer classes. "But the most comfortable means of travel, and one which is used only by the wealthiest and most luxurious classes, is the takhtiravan. This is a sort of palanquin consisting of a box about seven feet long and five feet high, fitted with doors and windows. Inside are a soft mattress and some comfortable cushions. The whole is built on the sedan chair principle, but with mules instead of men as bearers. The poles rest on the pack saddle on the backs of the mules, which walk tandem. They can, of course, only be used in the long plains and are useless when the route goes over hilly country. The motion reminds one of a rolling ship. "Such personages as princes, governors and high officials always travel with many followers and hangers-on. It is a most picturesque sight to meet such a caravan."

California

—This fair land, whose fields lie robed in bloom
A living poem bound in blue and gold;
With azure flowers like little specks of sky
Fallen, tangled in the dew-drops, to the grass,
And orange ones—as if the wealth below
Had blossomed open in beaten flakes of gold.
—Edward Rowland Sill.

IN THE HYMN WRITER'S STUDY

"The room assigned to Watts as a study," says Thomas Wright in recording the residence of Dr. Isaac Watts with his friends at Stoke Newington, "which was on the right on entering the hall and was paneled with oak, soon took the color of the occupier's mind. Over the entrance he hung a passage from Horace's Satires, 'Absentem qui rodit . . . ' "On the portions of the paneling that were not hidden by books he hung prints of John Owen, John Flavel, and other favorite authors; and

on one side of the panel over the fireplace he caused to be written in bold letters Horace's line, 'Locust est pluribus umbris,' which may be rendered 'There are a good many pictures of notable persons round about'; and on the other side, 'Quis me doctorum propitius dignabitur umbra?' that is to say, 'Would anybody like to give me another? And now and again some one enjoying the pleasant, or desiring to be great with Watts, took the gentle hint and sent him an additional picture."

SACRAMENT

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ONE of the objections sometimes raised against Christian Science—though not so frequently now as was the case a few years ago—is the fact that the material use of bread and wine in the sacramental observances common to most other churches finds no place in Christian Science services. It is even said that this is a direct contravention of the express commands of our Lord.

That the teaching and practice of Christian Science urgently inculcate the spirit of the sacrament is acknowledged by every student of its textbook, and indeed by many who are not among its adherents. While there is still so much difference in the interpretation of the letter of the institution amongst denominations and divines there seems to be sufficient reason for Christian Science to maintain its own position on that subject, especially if it can prove the correctness of its attitude by demonstration.

The history of the Eucharist, from the days of the first successors of the apostles down to modern times, is a record of incessant debate, of flux and change from one extreme of dense materialism to another of superstitious mysticism, where one seeks in vain for any resting place where faith and right reason may stand hand in hand. This fact would, one thinks, be in itself sufficient evidence that the original meaning of what took

place at the Last Supper has been misinterpreted or largely obscured. Any one who will free himself from these mental entanglements and from the apathy engendered by a false sense arising from generations of associated ideas, and turn to the New Testament records, will find some very interesting facts there set forth. In the first place it is quite evident that the description of the institution in Luke's Gospel is similar to that in Paul's first letter to the Corinthians. Matthew and Mark agree practically in every detail and many authorities deduce from this fact that they were recording an earlier account. From that time it seems to have been a usual custom amongst the first disciples to meet together to "break bread" on the first day of the week, and Paul found that the Corinthians were making these weekly communal meals an occasion for greed and selfishness, thus debasing what was meant to be an opportunity for an increase of spiritual fellowship and enlightenment. In order to correct this error, he introduced a hint of the sacrificial and mystical nature of the commemoration which subsequently took possession of these Christian meetings. But the most remarkable fact in the New Testament record is that John makes no reference to the use of the bread and wine at the Paschal supper at all. Even the most superficial read-

ing of his Gospel cannot fail to reveal that he understood the inner meaning of the Master's teaching, that he saw and remembered and comprehended incidents and sayings which the others did not record. Minutely he details the discourses on Life and on the true Bread, and the final meal after the resurrection, with all their profound metaphysical utterances. On such consideration it does not seem possible to arrive at any other conclusion than that at the Last Supper the material symbolism used by Jesus to illustrate a profound super-sensible truth, was to John engulfed in the tremendous spiritual awakening which must have come to him. Otherwise he could not have retained the actual words of those discourses as he did, while the symbolism was all the others remembered.

That the Eucharist is spiritual communion is the view taken by the Discoverer of Christian Science. This is unmistakable in the light of a study of the chapter on "Atonement and Eucharist" in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 18 to 55). In that chapter she sets forth with marvelous lucidity and great beauty the purpose of Jesus' mission, and "the power of his resurrection," and shows that the sacrament or Eucharist to be of value must be that daily communion

in thought and life with the Father who seeth in secret, with Truth and Love, which is made manifest in the healing of sickness and the overcoming of sin.

And yet, with the wisdom of the true leader of men, she saw that all Christian Science work must be educational, that step by step those who could and would follow must be led gently out of the ecclesiastical and ceremonial apprehension of spiritual things, through more impersonal aspects of worship and communion, into the "large place," the clear vision which removes the veil. Twice a year, in the branch churches of the Christian Science movement, an additional period of silent prayer at the close of a Lesson-Sermon designed to impress upon every one present the entirely spiritual nature and demand of the sacrament, serves to uplift the thought to some apprehension at least of what communion really means and entails, and does undoubtedly have "healing in its wings."

Of late years there have been many individual revolts against organized religion and ceremonies, and churches have had to record diminished congregations and fewer communicants. This state of things has been deplored as likely to degenerate into license and lawlessness. Such misgiving cannot justly be made to apply to Christian Science, for its adherents are bound by a strict obedience to Principle, not to any personal leadership, an obedience as unflinching as that demanded of a student of mathematics, and this Principle is imperative, entering not only into the outward observance but into the minutiae of life. This is well and unmistakably set forth in Science and Health (p. 405), where we read: "Christian Science commands man to master the propensities,—to hold hatred in abeyance with kindness, to conquer lust with chastity, revenge with charity, and to overcome deceit with honesty." Of a community which was truly carrying out these admonitions it could be said that there a daily and hourly Eucharist was celebrated which would indeed usher in the millennium. In face of such aspirations and accomplishments all lesser rites fade into insignificance, for the actual reality of worship is evidenced through the "signs following."

On page 35 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "Our Eucharist is spiritual communion with the one God. Our bread, 'which cometh down from heaven,' is Truth. Our cup is the cross. Our wine the inspiration of Love, the draught our Master drank and commended to his followers." Surely, the sacramental spirit has never been more truly expressed.

"Catriona"

A letter written by Robert Louis Stevenson from Samoa to his friend Sidney Colvin is full of allusions to the tale of "Catriona" which he first published in Atlanta under the title "David Balfour." Of the construction of the characters in the book, he says:

"To me, I own, it seems in the proof a very pretty piece of workmanship. David himself I refuse to discuss; he is, The Lord Advocate I think a strong sketch of a very difficult character, James More, sufficient; and the two girls very pleasing creatures. . . . Tod Lapraik is a piece of living Scots; if I had never writ anything but that and 'Thrawn Janet,' still I'd have been a writer. The defects of D. B. are inherent, I fear. But on the whole I am far from being displeased with the tale. One thing is sure, there has been no such drawing of Scots character since Scott; and even he never drew a full length like David, with his shrewdness and simplicity, and storkishness and charm. Yet, you'll see, the public won't want it; they want more Alan! Well, they can't get it."

"I found my fame much grown on its return to civilization. Digito monstrari is a new experience; people all looked at me in the streets of Sydney;

and it was very queer. Here, of course, I am only the white chief in the Great House to the natives; and to the whites, either an ally or a foe. It is a much healthier state of matters. If I lived in an atmosphere of adulation, I should end by kicking against the pricks. O my beautiful forest, O my beautiful shining, windy house, what a joy it was to behold them again! No chance to take myself too seriously here."

"The difficulty of the end is the mass of matter to be attended to and the small time left to transact it in. I mean from Alan's danger of arrest. But I have just seen my way out, I do believe. I have now got as far as ship 28, and finished the chapter of the law technicalities. Well, these seemed to me always of the essence of the story, which is the story of a cause célèbre; moreover, they are the justification of my inventions; if these men went so far (granting David sprung on them) would they not have gone so much further? But of course I knew they were a difficulty; determined to carry them through in a conversation; approached this (it seems) with cowardly anxiety; and filled it with gable, sir, gable. I have left all my facts, but have removed 42 lines. I should not wonder but what I'll end

by re-writing it. It is not the technicalities that shocked you, it was my bad art. It is very strange that X. should be so good a chapter and IX. and XI. so uncomproportionally bad. It looks as if XI. also would have to be reformed. If X. had not cheered me up, I should be in doleful humps, but X. is alive anyway."

His Unusual Fault of Quoting

"Pardon me my unusual fault of quoting," wrote Landor, in a conversation in which Lucian is the speaker. "Before I let fall a quotation I must be taken by surprise. I seldom do it in conversation, seldom in composition; for it mars the beauty and unity of style, especially when it invades it from a foreign tongue. A quoter is either ostentatious of his acquirements, or doubtful of his cause. And, moreover, he never walks gracefully who leans upon the shoulder of another, however gracefully that other may walk. Herodotus, Plato, Aristotle, Demosthenes, are no quoters. Thucydides, twice or thrice, inserts a few sentences of Pericles; but Thucydides is an emanation of Pericles, somewhat less clear, indeed, being lower, although at no great distance from that purest and most pellucid source."

A Turning Point in English Prose

"The seventeenth century was, in England, a great period of classical learning. At no time was the level of scholarship higher in the universities, at no time were men of letters more familiar with the poets and historians of the ancient world. Dryden knows the Greek tragedians almost as well as the French; Conley quotes from Varro and Columella as if they lay on every man's writing table; and if this were the practice in court and coffee-house still more did it prevail among those with whom learning was a passion. There are pages of Burton's Anatomy which are piled at random with English and Latin phrases—the writer seems hardly to know which are uppermost; there are pages of Sir Thomas Browne in which the languages have been fused into a sort of Corinthian metal; not Greek or Latin or English, but a chemical compound of all three. That 'there was no sarcophagy before the Flood'; that 'stags' horns are alexipharm-

macous; these instances are strange enough, but they pale before the sentence which tells us that 'the offices of Jupiter's triskles are to burn, discuss, and terebrate'."

"It is impossible to imagine what would have happened to English prose if it had continued along this line of development. But meanwhile from the very homes and strongholds of learning, had been wrought a work which not only turned scholarship to incomparably finer account, but set the English language on a four-square monument for all time. This was the Authorized Version of the Bible, translated, between 1607 and 1611, by three committees at Oxford, Cambridge and Westminster. The names of the translators, though preserved to us, are with hardly an exception, obscure and unfamiliar; in an age of great divines they made little or no personal mark; their one supreme achievement finished, they laid their pens

aside and return to the customary routine of study and administration. But the effect of their work was in less than a generation clearly apparent; it influenced the style of Walton and formed that of Bunyan, it reappeared in varying degree through the writings of Fuller and Jeremy Taylor, of Bacon and Traherne; it exercised almost every province of thought, a sway nearly as potent as that of Luther's Bible over the language and literature of Germany."—Hadow's "Oxford Treasury."

To a Gardener

Friend, in my mountain-side demesne
My plain-bellied, rosy, green
And linnet-haunted garden-ground,
Let still the esculents abound.
Let first the onion flourish there,
Rose among roots, the maiden fair.

Let thyme the mountaineer (to dress
The tinier birds) and wading cress,
The lover of the shallow brook,
From all my plots and borders look.
Nor crisp and ruddy radish, nor
Pea-cods for the child's pinafore
Be lacking; nor of salad clan,
The last and least that ever ran
About great nature's garden beds.
Nor thence be missed the speary heads
Of artichoke; nor thence the bean
That gathered innocent and green
Outsavors the belauded pea

These tend, I prithee; and for me,
Thy most long-suffering master, bring
In April, when the linnet sings,
And the days lengthen more and more,
At sundown to the garden door.
—Robert Louis Stevenson.

Fruits of Right Teaching

The teacher usually desires that the fruits of his training shall show themselves outwardly and plainly; yet there are also fast-closed fruits that first are true seed-bearers, and that sooner or later unfold in a beautiful life.—Goethe.

THE SONG OF THE WORKER

In D'Israeli's "Curiosities of Literature" there is an article on "songs of trade" which makes interesting reading. "Fletcher of Saltoun said," the article commences, "If a man were permitted to make all the ballads, he need not care who should make the laws of a nation." The character of a people is long preserved in their national songs. "The story of Amphion building Thebes with his lyre was not fable," says Dr. Clarke. "At Thebes, in the harmonious adjustment of those masses which remain belonging to those ancient walls, we saw enough to convince us that this story was no fable, for it was a very ancient custom to lighten immense labor by an accompaniment of music and singing. The custom still exists both in Egypt and Greece. It might therefore be said that the walls of Thebes were built at the sound of the only musical instruments then in use; because, according to the custom of the country, the lyre was necessary for the accomplishment of the work." Athenaeus has preserved the Greek names of different songs as sung by various trades, but unfortunately none of the songs themselves. There was a song for the corn-grinders; another for the workers in wool; another for the weavers. Their reapers had their carol; the herdsmen had a song which an ox-driver of Sicily had composed; the kneaders and the bakers and the galley-rowers were not without their chant."

"Mr. Heber has beautifully observed in his Bampton lectures that among the Greeks the hymn which placed Har-

dus in the green and flowery islands of the blessed was chanted by the potter to his wheel and enlivened the labors of the Pyrean mariner. . . . the gondoliers of Venice while away their long midnight hours on the water with the stanzas of Tasso. Fragments of Homer are sung by the Greek sailors of the archipelago."

CONSTANTINOPLE BAZAARS

"Among the first places to which strangers bend their steps after reaching Constantinople are the bazaars," notes William J. J. Spry, in his journal of travel. "This vast labyrinth of inclosure within inclosure, streets traversing streets and alleys intersecting alleys, stored with the richest and most diversified products of Eastern industry, and always thronged with a busy multitude, is almost a matter of bewilderment."

"Within, we walk along under covered rows of shops, miles in extent, while vista after vista opens on our gaze. And one can scarcely feel other than astonished at seeing such varied productions of the world unfolding as a panorama, and in being able to move about for more

than an hour, without traversing the same ground a second time, amidst gems of all kinds displayed with gold and ivory, cashmere-shawls and Chinese silks, glittering arns, costly perfumes, embroideries and brocades, Persian knick-knacks and a medley of rare and curious objects of all sorts. . . . What a variety of tints and colors meet the eye in every direction! The wares, the costumes, the noise of the people, all make up a strange spectacle."

"The crowd we meet on all occasions makes it somewhat difficult to pass through the extent and intricacy of these covered ways. However, one is amply repaid for all the trouble, for no sight elsewhere in the East vies with this in so many interesting peculiarities."

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And

Health

With

Key to the Scriptures

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1915

EDITORIALS

President and National Defense

AS SHOWN by his communications to Congress, his speeches, his letters to heads of appropriate departments—all of his public utterances on the question—President Wilson's record on the national defense question is clear and consistent. As our Washington correspondence has pointed out, the President's letters to the war and navy secretaries, dated July 21 last, asking them to assemble facts on the subject preparatory to a conference with him, indicate no deviation from his former policy, although circumstances had arisen which might have justified a change in his attitude. It is a matter of no ordinary significance that a seeming crisis in the international affairs of the country did not, apparently, affect in the slightest his general position with regard to preparedness. In this connection it is very much to the point that a passage in his address to Congress last December on the defense question shall be quoted. "I turn away from the subject," he said. "It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal."

This may be set down as the national defense platform of the government of the United States. Subsequent statements by the President, in addresses, interviews or letters, have no changed a word of that platform in substance. The President seems to have it before himself at this time for the regulation of his future policy.

He stands unequivocally for national defense, but not for national defense in its emotional and offensive phases. The object of the United States is to restore and preserve the peace, not to perpetuate discord. The object of the United States in putting on the armor of defense is not to exalt and glorify militarism, but, rather, to strengthen itself for the inculcation and encouragement of that international friendliness which can render militarism obsolete.

Under President Wilson's administration, there is every reason to believe the United States will not be moved by anything in the nature of a "war spirit." There will be no hysterical bond issues for the creation of war navies or war armies. No half billion will immediately be set aside for the purpose of showing the world how very military—and how very silly—a great democracy can be when it forgets itself, its purposes, its ideals.

The indications at present all point to a very sharp departure from the spectacular in this whole national defense campaign, and to a return to the sensible and practical. It is encouraging to learn that instead of recommending to Congress the issue of bonds or the imposition of new taxes to meet the cost of national defense, the President intends to show that body how it can economize sufficiently to permit reasonable expenditures for the purpose to be drawn from the regular revenues. Such a policy will, for many, take the glamour out of national defense. It will prevent lavish expenditures. It will cut off reckless appropriations. It will turn the spectacular into the commonplace. But the defenses of the country will not be hazarded by such a course.

Armenia

FOR OVER thirty years Armenian atrocities have been a blot on the history of the nations and the confusion of diplomacy, so much so that the very word Armenian is almost unconsciously associated with the word atrocity. From the massacre at Sassun and those immediately following it, which brought Gladstone out of his retirement at Hawarden in 1896, filled with a desire to arouse the public conscience, as he had done twenty years before in the case of the Bulgarian atrocities, right down to the present moment, this shameless business has never ceased. Sassun, Van, Egin, Niksar, Constantinople, Adana, are all names pointing to stern lessons which will have to be learned sooner or later. As to what is going forward at present, although little news of any kind is allowed to come through, such little as there is makes it abundantly clear that a condition of things obtains in Armenia in comparison with which the worst periods of her troubled history were peace and order. The long story of outrage and persecution and systematic massacre has received confirmation from far too many independent sources to leave any possibility of doubting its substantial accuracy.

"We now live isolated, as if in a fortress, with no means of communication either by post or telegraph. The villages around Van and Bitlis have been pillaged, and their inhabitants put to the sword." Such is a description of the condition of the country contained in a letter which has reached the outer world through Constantinople. There is much more in this letter to the same purpose and much worse. "Unless," the writer adds, with a simple directness which should carry weight, "Armenians who are in other countries succeed in arousing the sympathy of neutral states in our fate, there will remain a few months hence but a very small number of Armenians, out of a total of one and a half millions. The extinction of our people will thus become inevitable."

This, however, is clearly not a concern for Armenians only, but for humanity as a whole, and whilst, at the present moment, it may not be easy to see what exactly neutral states can do, still the recent account of Mr. Morgenthau's splendid work in a similar direction in

Constantinople proves once again the truth of the saying, "Where there's a will there's a way." That there is a will amongst all right-thinking people to end the enormities now being committed in Armenia is not open to doubt; and that a way can be found to give effect to this will is really axiomatic.

City Government Under Inspection

IT IS WORTHY of attention that in both the United States and Canada, notwithstanding that public attention is very largely engrossed in other and seemingly more urgent matters, municipal government is calling out a very large share of the editorial comment of the day. Although there is a strong pull toward Europe and European affairs, it is remarkable how often the representative newspapers of the principal communities of both countries named are brought back to consideration of their local affairs. In Canada, where there are constant and impressive reminders of the fact that the Atlantic ocean shuts out no obligations or responsibilities—where the people are constantly and intimately concerned in events transpiring 3000 miles away—the question of municipal government reform insists upon having a hearing that is neither passing nor perfunctory. Thus, the Mail and Empire of Toronto, speaking for Ontario, is forced, in recognition of the first and paramount claims of home, to call upon the provincial government for a solution of the municipal problem. Instead of relegating this problem to the rear, the war has brought it forward more prominently. "In fact," says our contemporary, "so far as the cities and more important towns (of Ontario) are concerned, reform has become a matter of acute necessity."

There is too much outlay, it is alleged. At a time when economy is the watchword throughout the empire, in Ontario municipal leakage is as if the faucets were never in condition. "We have self-government," says the Mail and Empire, speaking generally, "but not, it seems, self-control."

This language without important change might be credited properly to any one of a dozen newspapers in the United States that at present are engaged in discussing the demerits of the particular municipal government in which they have special reasons for being interested. As a rule cause for criticism and discontent is found, as in Canada, in extravagance and inefficiency.

But it is pleasant to be able to turn from this to the other side of the picture. There is some satisfaction in learning that where reform has been properly tested it has proved successful. To quote from many similar testimonials, the Topeka (Kan.) Capital, reviewing commission government in that city the other day, said of the evidence at hand: "It may be too soon to pass judgment on the policies and conduct of the new city administration; it is not too soon to pass judgment on the commission form of government. If any change is desirable it is in the direction of a greater concentration of authority and responsibility. Bad government under the council form may be attributable to any number of persons and things; under commission government responsibility for bad government may be absolutely fixed." So that there is no reason to despair of improvement in municipal government, if municipal government reformers will only go about securing improvement in the right way.

Convention of Women Voters

THERE EXISTS in the United States a wide difference of opinion among friends of equal suffrage, in and out of suffrage states, as to the best means of conducting the campaign for national recognition of woman as a voter. A very large element in the suffragist ranks favors a continuance of the plan of campaign that has enfranchised women in more than one fourth of the states of the Union. There is a very large element also which, desirous of proceeding more rapidly, would proceed more directly by seeking, at the hands of Congress, submission of an amendment to the national constitution enfranchising women. This is the element represented by the organization known as the Congressional Union, and the constitutional amendment it favors is that which has come to be identified with the name of Susan B. Anthony, once among the foremost advocates of equal political and legal rights. The so-called Susan B. Anthony amendment provides that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

In whichever way one's sympathies may run, the fact that approximately 4,000,000 women voters are expected to be represented at a convention to be held in San Francisco on Sept. 14, 15 and 16, under the auspices of the Congressional Union, is not to be overlooked. It is a fact of too much significance to be treated lightly. Whether one approves of the methods employed by the Congressional Union or not—and there is room for honest difference of opinion here—a movement that has compelled the House of Representatives to pause in its rule-regulated labors in order to debate and vote upon the Susan B. Anthony amendment in the last Congress, must compel a very large measure of attention when, in national convention, it is planning to proceed against the next Congress. From accounts published in connection with this gathering, it promises to be very large. Every state and territory in the Union, doubtless, and all of the insular possessions, will be represented.

There is one point upon which it might be well, in the interest of equal suffrage, to lay some stress at this time. This is that, in the judgment of those whose sympathies are with the Congressional Union on the main issue, tactics calculated to "nag" the President, to disturb the orderly proceedings of Congress, with attempts to single out for punishment certain individuals active in public affairs, and to play one party against the other, will not eventually prove successful. The equal suffrage cause in the United States is at present on a safe footing, mainly for the reason that it has on the whole been guided judiciously. There have been times in the last two or three years when it came perilously near losing

the respect of those without whose help it will be impossible for it to succeed. The equal suffrage cause, to be brief, needs at this juncture earnest but quiet direction. It has got to be pressed forward, no doubt, but it will be better in the end if those behind it shall be content with a progress distinguished more for dignity than for push.

Providing for Federal Revenues

THE emergency or war tax law now in force expires on Dec. 31 of this year. At the time of its proposal to Congress Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo advised that the enactment run to the conclusion of the European war. In this he was overruled. Conditions have not materially changed since then, so far as revenues from imports are concerned, unless it may be said that they have changed for the worse. There is quite as much certainty now as then of a deficit in the general revenues. What this deficit may be next year, in case no extraordinary steps are taken toward an increase in the revenues, can be determined only when the estimates of the several departments of government are in and at least tentative agreement has been reached regarding the major appropriations. For example, if the amounts deemed in some quarters necessary to the strengthening of national defense be allowed, something will certainly have to be done to increase the receipts.

Secretary McAdoo is emphatic in declaring that there will be no bond issue. "We can raise with ease," he says, "all the money that will be needed for proper expenditures without either burdening the people or issuing bonds. I have never contemplated a bond issue since I came into office and am not doing so now." In the secretary's opinion the government is in excellent shape. "We are in a better position than any other country to increase greatly our revenues," he adds. Nevertheless, he admits that reenactment of the war tax will be desirable. To what extent this tax may have to be widened he is not prepared to say. Neither is he in a position at this time to say whether or not the duty on sugar will be continued. These and many other things depend on the estimates and the disposition of Congress to increase appropriations.

The whole tone of Secretary McAdoo's statement is optimistic. It is particularly calculated to discourage the belief that the administration will reverse itself even slightly on the tariff issue. The opposition has already made tariff for necessary revenue a campaign cry. Various arguments, some plausible, some comparatively strong, as in the case of dyestuffs, are being made for protection. But it is evident that neither President Wilson nor his cabinet officers will give way to compromise on the tariff question. Regarding Democratic party interests at this stage from an impartial standpoint, it is impossible to see how they can do so. The hope and strength of the administration in a political sense would seem to lie in clinging tenaciously to the policy laid down in the Baltimore platform.

Books and the People

WHAT shall the schooling of youth be is one of the vexed questions of this hour, yet few will hesitate over the paraphrastic saying that to love good books is a liberal education. The pity is that so many people content themselves with the husks of the printing press, because they suppose that a liking for good literature is a cultivated taste.

That which is "precious" or exotic in literature alone is caviare to the general. Real literature is daily bread, and none too good "for human nature's daily food." It is no hothouse product. It springs up as simply as the flower of the field. American literature illustrates this clearly because it covers a short period whose aspects are simple and familiar. Excepting the early theological writers, John Woolman is the first American to whom a classic is accredited. He simply kept a journal. He wrote himself out in those tenderly sincere pages, and presently Charles Lamb is advising all the world to get them "by heart." Franklin's great "Autobiography" merely jotted down his reminiscences for the pleasure and admonition of his son. Cooper wrote Indian stories because he knew and loved them. Irving won fame by records of things he talked as amusingly in New York or London drawing rooms. When he said, "Go to, I will make literature," he fell short of it. Prescott and Motley, as historians, hardly come into the present category, but Hawthorne does, although he often drew his materials from legend or story; for he reflected a strong mental and moral bias of his time. Yet the stern or delicate Puritanism he portrays really masks the human heart we all know. Emerson's work was the expression of the rising tide of spiritual inquiry, voicing transcendentalism rather than creating it. Thoreau's experiment and his writing were allied with those of the Brook Farmers, who lived the things they preached, and Hawthorne put Brook Farm into a book.

Longfellow's appeal was his expression of everyman's hope and aspiration, mingled as in "Hiawatha," "Evangeline," "Miles Standish," with those pale buds of romance which lifted their shy heads in the wilderness, still close at America's back doors. Lowell's great poem is the "Commemoration Ode," the splendid inevitable word in which he voiced the nation's supremest hour. His "Biglow Papers" were a precipitate of political controversy and a loving interpretation of old-fashioned New England. Whittier put into song the religious ideals and the great struggle of his day, and Holmes is the Addison of his time and place, the mirror of Boston manners. Bryant's verse, most of that great group, kept aloof from the thought of his time, and it has been the first to lose its wider appeal.

Looking further back we see that there were giants in those days, yet they, too, were only greater voices of simpler times which were easier to gather into a single utterance. Homer was a teller of tales which all his hearers knew and loved. Dante wrote down his Italy as his readers knew it, and the world of religion as they conceived of it, too. Shakespeare reached the people as he reaches us today because he sets us forth so plainly on that stage where we all are players. Goethe voiced

the Germany of his time. So every piece of true literature, small or great, springs from and to the common heart. If the average reader would but persist past the first strangeness, perhaps of differing phrase or dress or manner, he must surely discover himself and his friends and vivid delights in what but now were sealed books. Just because true writers were so much "of" their own age, they are "for all time," and all people.

Notes and Comments

THROUGH the decision of a circuit judge in South Dakota, that the Legislature has the power to repeal a law enacted by direct vote of the people, there is indicated a question of great importance to the states which have adopted direct legislation, and affecting the whole case of the initiative and referendum. Obviously there must somewhere be a power to repeal. No condition could be less democratic, or less tolerable, than that a law once made must stand for all time, beyond reach of amendment or revocation. But if the Legislature may freely set aside the laws made by the people, there opens possibility of conflict that would involve the value of direct lawmaking. Interest in the case will follow it to the supreme court of the state, where it goes for determination.

ALTHOUGH five months of what is regarded as the automobile year are yet to come, 212,000 automobiles have been registered in New York state. This exceeds by 60,000 the registration on September 1 of 1914. Up to date 73,000 chauffeurs have been licensed, or 12,000 more than held certificates a year ago. Attention is directed to the fact that the number of chauffeurs is not at all proportionate to the number of cars in commission. This is explained on the theory that a larger percentage of owners now prefer to do their own driving. Although it is not mentioned in the New York statistics, the fact is generally recognized, nevertheless, that more and more girls and women are driving the family machines every year, and driving them well.

A PROTEST has gone up in New York against the very frequent use of the United States National flag, the songs, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "The Star-Spangled Banner," and other similar devices for arousing the patriotic enthusiasm of theater audiences for plays that are otherwise utterly unworthy. It will strike most observant and sensible people that this protest is justified by the facts. The audience, wearied, bored or disgusted by some inferior dramatic or vaudeville presentation, or only passively tolerant of it, or wholly indifferent to it, is suddenly aroused by the unfurling of the national flag, or by a bar from a national air, and it is assumed at once by manager and actors, by reason of an outburst of emotion, that the production has "scored a hit." If there is any way to stop this kind of nonsense, it should be stopped.

SOME effect has evidently been produced by the agitation for the use of schoolhouses as social centers, a cause in which the United States bureau of education is fully enlisted. The bureau in a recent bulletin is able to cite the use of schoolhouses for purposes of amusement by 800,000 people in forty-five of the leading cities of the country within a single month. It took a long time for the public to realize that the great investment in school buildings might be turned to account in the larger number of hours in which they were not occupied by schools, but that realization is now general. Yet there is room for it to grow.

IT IS pleasant to learn that a southern chamber of commerce has been daring enough to depart this year from a custom that has been observed scrupulously by all southern chambers of commerce for years. This is the granting of a bonus annually, and considerable honor, to the producer of the first bale of cotton in a particular chamber of commerce district. The chamber we refer to will do nothing of the kind in 1915. It will not hail as a hero the planter who is on the ground with the first bale of the season. This organization will be patient and wait. In due course the man who is able to show the best bale of the season will be granted a suitable prize, together with all the honor and distinction that properly belongs to one who excels in efficiency. The South is contracting some new and, on the whole, very good ideas.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONER DEVOS P. HODSON of New York, in giving out a statement at Buffalo the other day, in regard to the attitude of the commission toward the railroads, indicated that it would touch as lightly as possible on those corporations hereafter so far as complaints against service were concerned. "We have to bear in mind," he is quoted as saying, "that the railroads are going through a crucial period now. They are operating under difficulties. I suppose that this is one of the most crucial periods in railroad history, and the orders we make for them must be lightened as much as possible." The wonder is that Commissioner Hodson, who seems to be fond of the word "crucial," fails to use it in relation to the period the public is passing through because of the crucial times the railroads have brought upon themselves.

IT IS understood that the shipping interests on the Great lakes, instead of selling their vessels, as Pacific ocean companies have done or threaten to do, will "meet the handicap" imposed upon them by the La Follette law by the consolidation of nearly fifty freighters of five railroad lines into a merger calling for \$20,000,000 of capital. By introducing the economies possible under trust organization, it is said, the Great lakes shipping interests will be able to check the diversion of grain and ore to Canadian shipping, manufacture and export. An interesting as well as important thing about this is that it supports the opinion that the La Follette law is going to receive a great deal of attention in the next session of Congress.